The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HOW PALMER MIGHT WIN.

A Big Deal Being Engineered by Congressman Jerry Simpson.

FINE WORK BY THE KANSAN.

A Scheme That Will Elect John M.—If It Works.

SOUTH DAKOTA IS INTERESTED.

That State Can Choose a Farmer Under Certain Conditions.

THE FIGHT THOUGHT TO BE NEARLY ENDED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Sockless Simpson and Gov. Fifer sat side by side on the sofa behind the Speaker's stand today during the joint session. Mr. Simpson looked over the assemblage, and the air of wisdom depicted on his countenance was remarkable. He has been here ever since Sunday morning, standing around the hotels, swapping small talk, and telling that old musty story of how he came to be called "Sockless."

Mr. Jerry Simpson is a shrewd man. He said he came to Springfield to see how matters were going on and incidentally to look up some war records. This story has been gulped hook, bob-line, and sinker, and Jerry thinks he has convinced every one that his presence in town has no political significance. He has been hour after hour with the farmer Representatives in private talking with them, and apparently exhorting them to be as firm as rocks for Papa Streeter. He did not come to Springfield in the interest of Mr. Streeter. Quite to the contrary, as the following statement will go to prove:

Today a Democrat as prominent as Speaker Crafts received a letter from the Democrats in the Legislature of South Dakota. This letter went on to explain the situation of the party in the Legislature in that budding State of hay and ice. The Republicans have more votes in the joint assembly than either the F. M. B. A. or the Democrats. The F. M. B. A. candidate for the Senate can't be elected without the aid of Democrats and the Democrats of South Dakota are all writing their brethren here with a view of making a trade, and, as the contemplated bargain covers a Senatorship from Illinois and one from South Dakota, the proposition is of National moment. This is it in brief:

Willing to Make a Trade.

The Democrats of South Dakota are ready to help the F. M. B. A. Representatives of that State elect an F. M. B. A. man—presumably its candidate, Mr. Hardin—to the Senate upon certain specified terms and conditions, and these are that the F. M. B. A. men in the Legislature of Illinois shall vote for John M. Palmer.

The consummation of this trade is Jerry Simpson's errand to Springfield and accounts for his missionary work tonight in Palmer's behalf. He did not come here for fun or the betterment of his health, but for the completion of this bargain and the delivery of the goods.

The above statement accounts for a good many things that are going on here. The Democrats are apparently firm in their faith that they will elect John M. Palmer to the Senate before Saturday night of this week.

They unquestionably have a hand of some kind, and a big, strong one, too. Something has occurred within the last forty-eight hours to warp the opinions they have previously expressed, in which they said they would never vote for John M. Palmer. Mr. Cockrell said no later than Friday night to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that come what might he never would vote for John M. Palmer. Moore and Taubeneck have declared themselves once and over again that they could not support the General nor would they. Cockrell has changed his mind quite recently, and tonight he is only a hair's breadth removed from Palmer's camp. He is getting there as rapidly as possible.

What Miss Nooe Says.

Miss Nooe, who has been in Taubeneck's company a great deal since the session opened, said within the last twenty-four hours that Mr. Taubeneck was about ready to vote for Palmer. Her task is to get Taubeneck's support for the General, and she has intimated today that the vote can be had any time a companion is produced from either Moore or Cockrell. Moore, who has been all during the contest a very tractable, pleasant, and affable gentleman, especially toward the Republicans, and has made and kept any number of little agreements respecting adjournments of the joint session and such matters, is sulky and reticent tonight. When the Republicans ask him what the F. M. B. A. folks intend to do tomorrow, he for the first time gives no intimation as to the course they will probably pursue beyond this statement that last week the F. M. B. A. men offered the Republicans their choice of three candidates for the Senate—Stelle, Streeter, and himself.

The Republicans have until tomorrow morning to consult their constituents as to the course to be pursued and to give an answer to the F. M. B. A. men. Dr. Moore sees, as does everybody at all conversant with the situation, that the Republican party cannot be delivered in a body to either Stelle or Moore. Streeter is not to be considered at all, so the three men have prepared a long statement defining the principles of their order and giving some idea as to what they may or may not do. This document was prepared today and is tonight in the possession of a young gentleman who resides in this city. The man is in the most perplexing situation. He is one of Gen. Palmer's closest friends, at the same time related indirectly to Dr. Moore, and one of the correspondents of a Chicago morning newspaper. Moore gave it to him to copy, with a strict injunction not to reveal its contents. His newspaper instinct would be to use the document in some way or other, but he knows its publication would hurt Gen. Palmer and strain the relations between himself and Dr. Moore. The gentleman is gripping the paper, and will neither use it himself or allow any one to have it.

Not Likely to Get What They Want.

The chances are that Moore, Taubeneck, and Cockrell will tomorrow call on the Republicans to make answer to their proposition. If they don't get what they want, and the chances are they will not, Dr. Moore will give out for publication the paper above referred to. It is understood that the F. M. B. A. men will say that they can't elect because they can't swing either of the old parties. They will announce a determination to stay out of the joint sessions for an indeterminate time. In the meantime the Dakota trade is to be consummated. That seems to be the program at this juncture.

The Republicans have not entirely exhausted their trump cards. They may begin throwing some votes tomorrow, or making some other kind of a diversion calculated to ward off any combination between the F. M. B. A. men and the Democrats. They will play anything they happen to have in their hands or can get in the draw.

The Democrats, or at least the State Central Committee and Gen. Palmer's most intimate friends, say tonight, to quote a West Tennessee expression, "It's all over but the hollerin'." They may be right about the situation, but they will find that the Republicans will give them a nasty little fight before they give up.

The farmer men can elect Palmer any time two of their number will vote for him, or the entire three fail to vote after the Republicans had commenced to get on the record. As an illustration of this: Suppose all the Republicans vote when their names are called and Taubeneck and Moore fail to answer. An election would occur, because Palmer would have 101 votes and Oglesby 100. If a full vote be cast, any three Republican votes, no matter for whom cast, and the entire Democratic strength for Palmer, would elect with all ease.

Speaker Crafts Confident.

There will be a vast deal of sport here before the week is over. Some of the Democrats say they don't see any reason for the claims of success made by Palmer's friends, because, so far as they can find out, the situation has not changed to any appreciable degree. The entire Democratic camp does not know what's going on here, because Palmer's advisers don't give their confidence to some of the Egyptians. Mr. Crafts had Moore and Cockrell with him tonight for an hour's talk in executive session, and Mr. Crafts said yesterday, and today, too, that a Senator would be elected this week. The Democrats are making this claim strenuously, and evidently on the basis of the South Dakota deal, because it is the only reasonable basis for getting the support of the farmer men here.

There is a minor sensation here tonight concerning an alleged proposition to bribe some member of the Legislature, presumably a Farmer Alliance man, to vote for some Senatorial candidate or other. The bit of alleged news was wafted into THE TRIBUNE bureau here last Friday and rejected "with many thanks." Folks don't be bribed in such an open way as described by the vender of the yarn. Another Chicago paper handled it subsequently, and since the explosion of the tale the young gentleman who had it has made his disappearance from the city.

In the joint session today 100 Democrats voted for Palmer—no quorum and no election.

SIMPSON'S WORK FOR PALMER.

The Kansas Man Advises the 'Grangers to Vote for the Democrats' Candidate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—"I think the Senatorial contest will be settled this week," said Representative Moore tonight.

"This fight ought to be brought to a close and we are going to do all in our power to do it," said Mr. Cockrell.

These two sentiments express the Senatorial situation tonight. There is a general conviction that this week will end the contest, but no one but partisans hazards a prediction as to what the result will be.

In some mysterious way the Farmers' Alliance of the State of Kansas is being exerted in behalf of Gen. John M. Palmer, and Congressman-elect Jerry Simpson of that State has been doing good evangelical work all day with the F. M. B. A. members. The tariff question is generally understood to have turned the balance in Palmer's favor with the Farmers' Alliance men, and Simpson has made this the basis of his intercession with the F. M. B. A. men. He has pointed out to them how Streeter's recent utterances upon the tariff question identify him with the Republicans upon this issue and has insisted to the F. M. B. A. Representatives that the tariff question is a leading National issue upon which the farmer organizations must assume a well-defined position. He has reminded them that in every State of the Northwest where the Farmers' Alliance or F. M. B. A. won a victory last fall the demand for a reduction of the tariff was the most effective battle-cry.

"You will pardon me," said Simpson to Cockrell today, "if I remind you that your candidate Streeter has already gravely compromised your party upon this question. He declares in favor of high protection and says that his tariff views are in accordance with Republican declarations. Is that the kind of a man you are going to elect your Senator when every farmers' organization of the country from South Carolina to North Dakota is crying out for tariff reform? You had better drop Streeter and take Palmer, for then you will at least have a man who is right upon the tariff."

The arguments of the energetic statesman from Kansas have had a strong influence upon the F. M. B. A. members. Whether his arguments will be strong enough to induce them to support Palmer or not is of course questionable, but the Democrats as well as Mr. Simpson himself are well satisfied tonight with the progress made, and the new Kansas Congressman has declared his intention of remaining in the city a few days longer.

"What are your plans for the week?" Mr. Moore was asked tonight.

"We do not know ourselves yet. We have given the Republicans until 11:30 tomorrow forenoon to give us an answer to our proposition regarding Streeter, Stelle, and myself, and when that answer is received we will determine upon our program for the day."

"You do not expect them to accept your proposition?"

"Probably not, though of course I do not know. It has been reported they will reject our proposition and propose certain Republican candidates, from whom they will request us to choose. It is quite possible this is what they will do."

"And what will you do then?"

"Frankly and honestly, I do not know. Taubeneck is not in the city yet and we have had no opportunity yet to confer. It would be idle to attempt to predict our actions because we do not at all know ourselves."

Mr. Cockrell corroborated the statements of Mr. Moore, but went a trifle farther and corrected some of the newspaper statements.

"I understand," said he, "that a Chicago afternoon newspaper has an article in regard to a statement to the public to be issued by us. I want to state that that article is all purely the work of that man's imagination. We have signed no address to the public and have never agreed to do so."

The Republican Senatorial steering committee will meet tomorrow morning and again invite the presence and expressions of Moore, Cockrell, and Taubeneck. Chairman Fuller, Representative Partridge, and other members of this committee admit tonight that the prospects of a combination with the F. M. B. A. members are not bright.

TRIED TO WORK UP A SENSATION.

Bold Scheme of a Correspondent That Didn't Prove a Success.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—A Senatorial contest such as is now being waged between the two great political parties of Illinois would offer no charm to the public were it not for the sensations which the ever-changing situation from time to time develops. Up to now the present contest has in this respect differed in nowise from the political battles that have preceded it in years gone by, but the thrilling climax of the latest sensation is reached tonight. Frank B. E. Woodward, Assistant Claim Agent of the Wabash railway, is a fugitive from justice and the police of Springfield are scouring the city in search of the ambitious adventurer. Mr. Woodward's downfall is caused by his love for a sensation and by his desire to figure as a prominent character in the present Senatorial contest.

Friday last Mr. Woodward prepared three copies of the following letter and placing each in an envelope addressed them respectively to Messrs. Moore, Cockrell, and Taubeneck, the three F. M. B. A. members:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6, 1891.—15-7-13-5-19-5-25—Dear Sir: A package containing valuable papers, etc., has been placed in the hands of a friend addressed to you. It is not positively known, however, that the papers should be delivered to you and it is desired that no mistake be made. The papers are for Messrs. Cockrell, Moore, and Taubeneck, and the property will be turned over to the

(Continued on second page.)

CAN SEE THE PAY-ROLLS.

MAYOR CREGIER SAYS THEY WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

But He Only Says So After Ald. Harris' Order Has Been Taken from the File—Hamilton of the Water Office Has a Little Tiff with Harris Afterward—Other Business Transacted by the Council—A Scene During the Afternoon.

There was a lively meeting of the Council last evening. There were several vacant seats, and it was expected that the meeting would pass off without any serious conflict. After the call of the wards was made Ald. Harris arose in a quiet, good-tempered way, and moved that the order for the production of pay-rolls, which he had introduced three weeks ago, which had been referred to the Finance Committee and placed on file on the recommendation of that body, be taken from the file. He said in support of his motion that he could not understand how a public department using public money could deny its records to the representatives of the people.

Ald. Cullerton objected to the motion of Ald. Harris. He said that it was made for claptrap and for political effect. He had been assured that the Controller would furnish the information desired even though the order should not be passed. He moved to lay Harris' motion on the table.

Ald. Harris arose to a question of privilege. He did not introduce the order for political effect, but to get information for his action on the Appropriation bill.

The vote to lay the motion to take from the files on the table was then taken. The Republican members voted in the negative. Ryan, Dahlman, and Goldsmer of the Democrats voted with them. The motion was lost, 30 to 22. The motion to call from the files was then taken. Ald. McAbee in explanation of his vote said:

"This is a dirty, personal, selfish attack on the Administration."

Taken from the Files.

"All that is false," returned Ald. Harris.

The vote on taking from the files was as follows:

Yeas—Arthur Dixon, Summerfield, L. B. Dixon, Gorton, Cooke, Bidwill, Ryan, Schwerin, Mills, Martin, Lyke, Keats, Bowler, Horn, Dahlman, Harris, Eisfeldt, Muelhoefer, Goldsmer, Dunham, Goodale, Conway, Bortree, Kile, McKnight, Noble, Kerr, Kinney, O'Neil, Chasey—30.

Nays—Cremer, Duer, Bunker, Dvorak, Cullerton, McEnerny, Jackson, Mulvihill, Young, Powers, Long, McCormack, O'Brien, McAbee, Brookman, Sexton, Noonan, Gahan, Kenney, Hummel, Gorman—21.

When the vote was announced Sexton moved that the order be referred and published.

Mayor Cregier—"That is the disposition that will be made of it."

Ald. Arthur Dixon—"Hold on, there. The matter is now before the Council. It can be disposed of as the Council directs."

There was some further argument on this question. The Mayor was obliged to concede that Dixon was right. Then Harris weakly agreed that the matter should be again published. The order could have been passed with an amendment offered by Ald. O'Neill that the pay-rolls of all the departments be published, but Harris had not the courage to press the subject further.

After it had been disposed of Harris and Harry Hamilton of the Water Department had some words.

"McAbee was right," said Hamilton. "You wanted me to put on a man for you when there was no work to do."

"You had pledged yourself to appoint him," said Harris. "You wanted me to request his appointment when there was no work to do, and to make the request in writing. I declined to do so verbally or in writing. That is all there is to it, anyway. Any citizen has a right to see your books. This is not Turkey or Russia. It is a city in the American Republic."

Ald. Jackson and Ald. Lyke took Mr. Hamilton away. The Mayor overheard some of the remarks, and he told some of the Aldermen as they were leaving that the books of all the departments will be open hereafter.

Other Business.

A communication was read from the Board of Education asking for concurrence in resolutions to purchase for $7,000 a school-site on Stanwood avenue 243x124½ feet in size; also to concur in plans for a four-room addition to the Sherwood School. Referred.

The name of Frank street in Lake View became Diana terrace. Ald. Jackson presented an amendment to Sec. 1616, making it punishable by a fine of between $10 and $50 to jump from a moving train, engine, or street-car. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

An ordinance granting permission to the West Chicago Street railway company to lay tracks on Ashland avenue between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets was ordered printed. It was ordered that the name of Grant street be changed to Germania place.

An ordinance, introduced by Ald. Gahan, was passed directing the Department of Public Works to prepare and submit ordinances and plans for the establishment of drainage districts and pumping stations in the territory covered by the petition of James Stinson and others; the expense to be upon the property benefited. The territory lies between Seventy-fifth and Eighty-seventh streets.

An order was also introduced to the effect that the contract between the city and the Inter-State Industrial Exposition for the lease of certain grounds of the Lake-Front for the purpose of erecting certain buildings be henceforth revoked and canceled, with all rights and privileges at the same time terminated; that said company be ordered to remove all structures within ninety days; and that all conflicting resolutions and orders be repealed. This, which was presented by Ald. Gahan, was deferred and published.

Ald. Cullerton moved to make the question of the price of gas the special order for two weeks from next Monday. The motion was concurred in.

Ald. McKnight tried to get action on the ordinance for the Seventy-fifth Street railway line, but the Council adjourned pending action on it.

ALD. HARRIS MAKES A DEMAND.

He Asks to See the Water Office Pay Roll and Is Refused.

There was music at the City-Hall yesterday. Ald. Harris arrived almost as soon as the Water Office had been opened, went to Henry Hamilton, and demanded that the pay-rolls be submitted to him for inspection. Hamilton told Harris the pay-rolls are in the keeping of the Controller. Onahan was not in his office and Mr. Harris had to leave. Said the Alderman:

"I am not going to let up in this matter. I'll be back tomorrow. It is an outrage to deny those pay-rolls to any taxpayer for inspection. The pay-rolls are public records. Yet Mr. Hamilton has denied them to a regularly elected representative of the people. Why? Is there something rotten? I shall apply to Onahan. If he refuses then the Mayor. If he refuses—well, I shall see further."

Hamilton and the City-Hall gang excuse their refusal by saying Harris is only trying to get even. Hamilton says Harris tried to get certain persons appointed in the Water Office. Hamilton told Harris that he had "lots of cheek" to make any such request.

Saloonkeepers and others with a political pull are carried on the rolls. Men who have spent all the working days of January at Springfield have drawn salaries for services in Chicago. The Mayor's and Hamilton's relatives figure on the roll. Banks Cregier was on the Public Works Department roll last summer when a TRIBUNE reporter saw it. A Democratic Alderman said yesterday in reference to the rumor that a certain ex-Alderman was going to oppose him for reelection:

"I guess not. John is being pretty well taken care of. He is drawing $125 a month from the city. What more does he want?" The Alderman was asked what the ex-Alderman's position is. He said:

"O, he is feed inspector." That is a new job. It was created especially for the ex-Alderman.

Mayor Cregier had himself given orders to deny the pay-rolls to the reporters, yet he said yesterday to a reporter of one of his organs: "I'd just as lief as not let them see the books and I don't think taxpayers or citizens, whether Aldermen or not, have ever desired to consult them and been refused."

BALL AT THE MEXICAN LEGATION.

The Crowning Event of the Season in Washington Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The annual ball at the Mexican Legation this evening was the social and artistic success of the season. The ball-room, lined on all sides from floor to ceiling with plate-glass mirrors, the gilded arched roof, supported by fluted columns of white and gold, presented a dazzling picture, as in addition to the lights from the crystal chandeliers were a myriad of incandescent lamps introduced among the decorations. The mirrors were bordered with a broad framework of laurel leaves, which served to hang therefrom curtains of smilax and asparagus vines, caught back with rose garlands. At either end of the room a low gilded latticework encircled the ferns and foliage plants massed at the base of the mirrors, with towering palms for posts at the corners.

Supper was served on the ground floor of the Legation, in the billiard-room, at one end of which was arranged a three-sided table, behind which an efficient corps of waiters served terrapin, salmon croquettes, salads, and ices. At one side of the first billiard-room the space under the front steps was decorated and transformed into a grotto, from which champagne was served. The small cloak-room on the second floor at the right of the billiard-room was decorated with plants, and a large well, twined with laurel leaves, was filled with punch. Large bowls of punch were on tables at each landing.

Minister and Mme. Romero stood to receive their guests in the parlor on the left of the entrance. Mme. Romero wore a French gown of white satin, the court train brocaded in long, slender sprays of sweet clover. The pointed bodice was edged with a double row of brilliants, which also finished the De Medici collar. A fall of lace finished the V-shaped neck and elbow sleeves, while from the edge of the bodice, back and front, fell a cascade of crystal beads six or eight inches in depth.

At 11 o'clock Mme. Romero entered the ball-room to take part in the Mexican dance, a quadrille danced in graceful manner by sixteen persons. The guests present included the Diplomatic Corps, the Judiciary, the leading members of Senatorial, army, navy, and resident circles, to the number of 800.

St. John's Church was crowded at 8 o'clock this evening upon the occasion of the marriage of Miss Georgie Blacklock to Lieut. W. B. Carpeton, U. S. N. As the wedding march sounded Dr. Douglas entered, followed by Lieut. Carpeton and his best man, Lieut. Beatty, U. S. N. The ushers were Lieuts. Laird, Winslow, and Fletcher, U. S. A.; Lieuts. Denny and Prince, U. S. N.; Capt. Allen and Lieuts. Williams and Card, U. S. A. The ushers were followed by Miss Scranton of Pennsylvania and Miss Payne of Virginia as bridesmaids in gowns of white silk. Bouquets of La France roses were carried. Miss Williamson, daughter of Chief-Engineer Williamson, U. S. A., as maid of honor, immediately preceded the bride, who entered on the arm of her uncle, Gen. Albert Ordway. The wedding gown was of ivory white faille, the front of the skirt festooned at the bottom with a flouncing of crepe de chine, deep ruffles of which finished the low neck and extended across the front of the corsage to the left side. A diamond pin, the gift of the groom, was worn on the front of the corsage, and a large cluster of long-stemmed bridal roses was carried. Among the guests were Gen. Schofield, Commodore and Mrs. Badger, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Senator and Miss Blackburn, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Capt. and Mrs. Sicard, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas, Capt. and Mrs. Chase, Col. Long, Mr. Mendonco, Representative, Mrs., and Miss Hatch, Gen. and Mrs. Greely, Col. and Mrs. Lieber.

GLASS TABLEWARE MEN FORM A TRUST.

About Half the Manufacturers in the Trade Join the Combine.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The first practical outcome of the efforts that have been making for the last five years to form a combination of the glass tableware manufacturers of the country took shape today in the application for a charter of an intended corporation to be called the United States Glass company. The nominal capital of the organization is placed at $1,000,000, but several millions will be involved. The table glassware houses that have signed the articles of incorporation are located in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia and are as follows: Columbia Glass company of Findlay, Nickel Plate-Glass company of Fostoria, The Hobbs Glass company of Wheeling, W. Va., The O'Hara Glass company of Pittsburg, the Brice Bros.' Glass company of Pittsburg, the King Glass company of Pittsburg, the Adams Glass company of Pittsburg, and the George Duncan & Sons' company of Pittsburg.

The factories which have combined do not represent more than half the table glassware manufactories of the country, but those named are among the largest and most influential, and it is claimed it will not be long until the United States Glass company will embrace every table house both East and West. The headquarters of the trust will be in Pittsburg.

TEN PASSENGERS BADLY BATTERED.

A Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Train Ditched at Randalia.

WEST UNION, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The regular north-bound passenger-train on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway was ditched about three miles south of Randalia this afternoon by a broken rail. Fire immediately broke out in the mail-car, consuming the entire train. There were no fatalities, although not less than ten of the passengers are seriously injured. They are now lying in the hotel at Randalia. Not a piece of mail was saved and a large number of registered packages were consumed. A traveling jewelry salesman saved $30,000 worth of jewelry by crawling into the baggage-car and passing the goods out.

STANLEY WILL RETAIN HIS TREASURES.

The Explorer Denies the Report That He Intended to Enrich Gen. Booth.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 9.—The story telegraphed from here today in divers directions that Stanley, the explorer, purposed giving all the presents he had received from crowned heads and others, consisting of diamonds, etc., to Gen. Booth for the Salvation Army is a piece of fiction. At Akron, O., tonight, where Stanley lectured, he informed a reporter that he "did not know anything about it," and denied the story in all its details.

SENATOR HEARST SUFFERS A RELAPSE

His Condition More Unfavorable than at Any Time for Several Days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Senator Hearst's condition is more unfavorable tonight than at any time during the last week or more. The rainy weather has had a depressing effect upon him, and the fact that he is growing weaker is apparent to all.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

MANY CURES EFFECTED.

VICTIMS OF LIQUOR AND THE OPIUM HABIT TREATED.

Dr. Keeley's Institution at Dwight, Ill., and the Way It Is Conducted—The Way They Are Treated at the Sanitarium—Some Stories of Cures—No Restrictions Put on the Patients While There—All Kinds and Conditions of Men Gathered Together.

Dwight, Ill., is dedicated to the cure of drunkards and the devotees of drink and drugs. It is an elysium for inebriates. Around every incoming and outgoing train gathers the rarest and costliest collection of drunkards in America. They are of assorted ages and sizes and all manner of previous conditions. And yet there is not a saloon in Dwight. Not a drop of liquor can be bought in the county. The devotees are all pilgrims, telling their beads of sorrow in the neighboring sanitarium.

The Village of Dwight has been in existence as a corporation thirty years. It is as level as the prairie which begirts its corporate metes and bounds. The village streets were laid out true to the compass points, but the Chicago and Alton railway divided the town at right angles, and so lanes were cut through and the little village is netted with byways as intricate and tangled as the erstwhile footsteps of its floating population. The Prince of Wales spent several days in Dwight. Every old inhabitant is willing and eager to show where the regal chicken-shooter stopped at Fen Lodge, and one of the patriarchs remembers the peculiar dull thud accompanying the £300 note the Prince tossed into the collection plate at church. It is not known whether the advent of the Prince caused the founding of the sanitarium for inebriates, but it followed hard upon it.

Dr. Leslie Keeley, the parent of the institution bearing his name, with its branches and prototypes situated in various States of the Union, was an army surgeon in the war, and is at present surgeon for the Chicago and Alton in addition to managing his institution.

Dr. Keeley's Work.

Dr. Keeley has reformed more drunkards than all the temperance lecturers now strutting and fretting before the imbibing public. He is a connoisseur on drunks, plain and frappéed. He delights in the drink-addicted, and ditch drunkards are his especial weakness. He knows their rise, fall, and decay. Dr. Keeley is a man of 55 years, with a square, resolute face, but withal a kindly and a peremptory manner. In these days of quacks and charlatans, venders of nostrums and inanities that gambol as lambs on the materia medica green, a man with power to save himself gone trusts little the power of another. This is the fact that swells the per cent of Keeley cures. Half of the battle is won with the patient's hope and belief. Any of the 107 drink-addicted patients roaming at will in the confines of Dwight is buoyed up by his conviction of a certain cure.

World forgetting and by a world forgot, he realizes that it is his last chance. So, too, the mild-eyed, melancholy lotus-eaters come not to tread the primrose path of dalliance. It is grim-visaged war between man and, his appetite. They realize it. Drunkenness with them is a disease. Slowly, perhaps, did the patient mark his malady. The occasional drunk passed into the regular with the pleasant added garnishment of boa-constrictors with red eyes or navy blue spiders with pink abdomens. Then turning he saw, perhaps, the gates of egress hung with funereal crape. These are the Keeley cures. Like the Koch lymph, Keeley's injection and bichloride of gold treatment are efficacious only in disease. Here they are simple, certain, and sure. A drunkard is helped into the sanitarium. He is a wreck. He is holding on by his eyelids. His stomach is constantly telegraphing his brain for a consignment of liquor. The doctor gives him whisky, and good whisky, too. Directly after he is given an emulsion preparation and sent to his boarding place. He sleeps long and soundly.

The Treatment.

In the morning he stands in line with the other patients. At 9 o'clock they all gather together in the large room directly adjoining the office. Keeley is no respector of conditions in life. All fare alike, and must render strict obedience in every particular or the first train carries them away to where they came from, never to be admitted again. Stone walls or iron chains could not retard more wayward acts than this rule strictly enforced. It means to lose the last chance.

Standing together before the assistant operator are millionaires and mendicants, society swells and itinerant actors, physicians, lawyers, clubmen, and cabmen.

They are all quiet and cheerful. One by one each left arm is bared. From a light red solution standing decanted from the crucible on the operator's table, the assistant makes a hypodermic injection on the arm of each patient. The amount varies with the condition of the subject. This injection is given four times a day. With it, internally taken every two hours, is the double chloride of gold in solution. The nitric acid, natrium and water, can easily be eliminated as all are in a nascent state. The practice of Dr. Keeley is first to sober, next destroy the want and desire, and lastly build up the system against future attacks. Warm baths twice a week and a careful diet for the first few days aid somewhat the effect of his remedies. The same rule is followed with morphine and opium patients.

Keeley claims that alcoholism, viewed from its physiological standpoint, is a disease. The chief mischief is done by alcohol before it is oxidized and while it yet circulates through the system as alcohol. Acute alcoholism is caused by an isomeric change produced upon the alcohol coming into actual contact with the nerve tissue itself. In this state it is a disease in all that the term implies—a disease of ancient origin. In the middle ages alcoholism held high carnival, fastening remorseless grip on the human family and leaving its impress in the taint that passed on down the line. So does the pathology of the so-called habit show it often inherited. Working on this basis Keeley made his experiments, perfected his remedies, and is now sending daily back into the world useful members of society.

Opium and Morphine Patients.

With morphine and opium patients the regimen varies. Drunkenness comes from the cup of conviviality; the morphine habit from the dregs of despair. Probably no more interesting stories could be gathered than the memories of the patients here. As the days pass by and their cure becomes established they look on their past with a certain horror. A man from Missouri said that he sank so low in love for liquor that he hung theatrical lithographs in saloons for nothing, with the hope some kindly barkeeper might ask him to drink. Through the streets of Dwight walk crowds of such men, with as much reverence for the sanitarium as though it were a temple of worship.

Across from the depot is being erected now the new building. It is built of pressed brick and cut stone, and is 80x115 feet. In front will be laid out a park, a 335-foot well, and various improvements. The patients board where they please around town, and are under no restraint whatever. In many of their rooms may be found untouched bottles of whisky and morphine pellets. They are there to tempt, but the tempter fails. The want and desire are gone. The town is filled with all the patients it can hold, and every train is surrounded by patients standing ready to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest. Sunshine, quiet, hope, relief—these fill the days at Dwight. When a man leaves he has to start at the bottom to build up a taste for drink or drug.

MANY LIVES LOST IN THE BLIZZARD.

Several Persons Perish in the Storm in Nebraska—Effects of the Cold Wave.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Reports throughout the State tonight show much loss of life during the storm of yesterday. The young wife of Milton Cummins, near Bushville, froze to death within 100 yards of the house. The body was found in a snow-drift after being twenty-four hours missing. At Kearney Eddie Chedester and Steve St. Peter, 14-year-old boys, were overcome by the cold while hunting, and their bodies were found at noon in a ravine. At Chadron M. L. Lissent, a pioneer, lost his life while caring for his stock. Many others who were out in the storm are missing and are thought to be dead. Hundreds of cattle perished. Railroads are still blocked. Relief expeditions have been sent to the destitute counties.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The storm of yesterday and last night was severe. Trains on both roads were delayed. Stages have been unable to depart and none have arrived since Saturday. Snow is drifted from eight to ten feet in the streets. It is estimated that twelve inches of snow fell during the storm. No fatalities are reported in consequence of the storm.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 9.—Reports from various parts of the State concerning Sunday's wind and snow storm indicate that the heaviest portion of the storm was in the Jim River Valley, Huron being nearly the center. Little snow fell at Aberdeen and points in the northern part of the State and only a tenth of an inch at Sully. The fall of snow was nearly as heavy east and south as here, averaging ten inches. The wind attained a velocity of fifty miles per hour and the thermometer this morning was 14° below zero. The snow is badly drifted and railroad cuts are packed full. Trains from the North and West arrived on the Northwestern nearly on time and those from the East and South will reach here tonight.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 9.—The names of the young man and woman who perished on Box Elder Divide in Saturday's blizzard were Grant Bay, a young ranchman, and Meta Gray, a school teacher living at Sturgis, Mead County. Bay and Miss Gray left this city in the height of the blizzard against the protests of friends and it is supposed their team got away while they were looking for the road. The country is sparsely settled, and losing their way in Saturday's storm meant death. Dr. Jones and wife of Hill City, reported lost, arrived this afternoon.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Feb. 9.—The coldest blizzard of the last two years reached here last night, and before midnight the mercury had fallen 44° with the wind blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

The blizzard which has been sweeping down from the Northwest passed over Chicago during the night, according to the signal service. This morning, it is predicted, will be colder with clearing weather and the thermometer at from 6° to 7° above zero. The temperature may rise gradually after noon. It has not been within 10° or 12° as cold as during the last cold snap.

The storm is practically over in the West, according to the signal service. It wasted its energy in Nebraska and South Dakota and left about a foot of snow in its wake.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 33° above zero; 9 a. m., 31°; 10 a. m., 28°; 11 a. m., 27°; 12 m., 26°; 1 p. m., 27°; 3 p. m., 27°; 6 p. m., 27°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.30; 6 p. m., 29.36.

MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES IN FULL BLAST.

Rex Lands at New Orleans and Is Received with Much Ceremony.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Today saw the formal inauguration of the carnival. For a week past the city has been in holiday attire, and flags, draperies, and colored lights adorned each business house. Crowds thronged the streets, and superb mask balls and big society events have characterized each evening. But the King, otherwise James S. Richardson, has now arrived. He landed from the steamboat Oliver Bierne at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The grand entry procession was then formed. A detachment of police led the van. The Brigadier-General, Adolph Meyer, and his staff came next. The city and visiting troops followed. They were the Third and Fourth Louisiana Infantry Battalions, the Louisiana Rifles, the Continental Guards, the Washington Artillery, and the Louisiana Field Artillery of New Orleans, and the Junia Hussars of Columbus, O.; Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth, N. J.; Richmond Howitzers of Virginia, Veteran Corps Fifth Maryland Infantry, and Detroit Light Infantry of Michigan.

JAMES S. RICHARDSON.

An escort of prominent citizens in full dress on horseback, headed by Mayor Shakespeare and a number of others in costume and masked, preceded the paladin of Rex. The imperial carriage was drawn by eight horses and was of ivory wood, chased with gold, elegantly carved, and upholstered with satins and precious stones. The attendants of the King bearing his strong treasure-box, the Royal Falconers, and the keepers of the hounds marched next with a detail of Halberdiers. Carriages containing Dukes of the Realm in costume completed the procession.

The military was all in full-dress uniform and made a grand display. All the costumes of the maskers were in good taste, rich, and effective, and the entire procession was a showy pageant worthy of New Orleans.

The weather was not propitious. It rained in the forenoon and the streets were muddy, while the thermometer reached 78° in the shade. The usual ceremony of marching to the City-Hall, where the Mayor turns over to Rex the keys of the city and abdicates in favor of the King of the Carnival, was gone through with. After the parade Rex held a reception at the Grand Opera-House.

AGAINST THE SIOUX HALF-BREED SCRIP.

Secretary Noble Reaffirms the Decision of Secretary Vilas.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The decision of Secretary Noble received here today on the Sioux half-breed scrip is the most important made for a long time affecting lands in this part of the country. It directly affects the Eaton and Merritt or Hyde-McDonald properties on the Vermillion range, which are valued at over a million dollars and which contain the richest iron deposit in Minnesota. The decision reaffirms that of Secretary Vilas against the validity of half-breed scrip on unsurveyed lands. Eaton and Merritt took the land on Sioux half-breed scrip, and this decision effectually disposes of their claim unless it can be carried to the courts, which is doubtful. It also affects Huntress and Brown, who laid Chippewa half-breed scrip on what is known as the Hyde forty, the most valuable of all the tract. The Secretary gives Hyde and McDonald, preempters, a hearing as to a preferred right when they shall make application. This means a contest between the preempters and the Valentine scrip, which was laid on land by Hartmann and Mallett after Vilas' decision. The Secretary also decided that he has no jurisdiction in regard to the Reed patent issued on one-fortieth of the land in controversy. This patent was issued a year ago, while the land was in dispute, by whose authority is unknown. It was ordered returned by Commissioner Groff, but the order was too late. The patent will stand under the decision.

LAST EDITION.

STILL LOVES THE QUEEN.

Sir John Macdonald Bitterly Opposes Annexation.

MANIFESTO TO ELECTORS.

They Are Called Upon to Rally Round the Union Jack.

WILL LIVE AND DIE A BRITON.

Sir John Wants No Better Flag than That of Old England.

ASKS THE PEOPLE TO SUSTAIN HIM.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 9.—Sir John Macdonald has published an address to the electors of Canada in which he says:

As in 1882 and again in 1887, so in 1891, do questions relating to the trade and commerce of the country occupy the foremost place in the public mind. Our policy in respect thereto is today what it has been for the last eighteen years, and is directed by a firm determination to foster and develop the resources of the Dominion by every means in our power consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. To that end we have labored in the past, and we propose to continue in the work to which we have applied ourselves of building upon this continent, under the flag of England, a great and powerful nation.

Sir John then refers to the growth and prosperity of Canada under the national policy, and takes credit to his Government for building the Canadian Pacific railway. Dealing with the policy of the opposition he says:

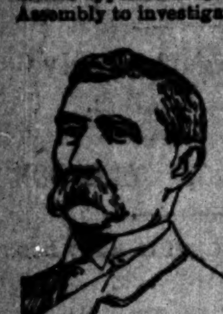
Dis

FOR PRISON LEGISLATION.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORMS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Suggestions to the Assembly as to the Employment of Convicts and the Building of a Reformatory School—Report of the Committee That Investigated the Taubeneck Story from Columbus—The Granger Entirely Exonerated—Proceedings in the House.

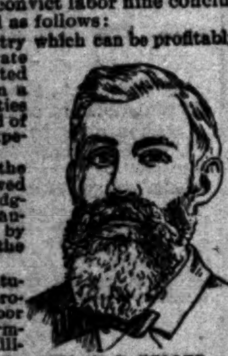
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—The joint committee appointed by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly to investigate the prisons of Illinois and the prison systems of other States, and to recommend a law for the establishment of a reformatory and for the general management of the penitentiaries of Illinois, has agreed upon a report, which will be submitted in both Houses tomorrow. The committee consists of Senators Sheets and McDonald and Representatives Miller, Cochran, and Merritt. The report is signed by all of them except Mr. Miller, who is dead. After reciting the history of their appointment and of their visit to prisons in other States, the report contains an elaborate discussion of two points—namely: convict labor and a reformatory discipline in prison.



LIEUT.-GOV. RAY, President of the Senate.

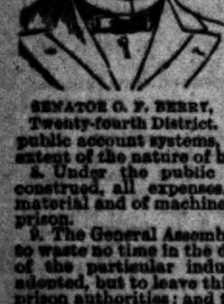
On the subject of convict labor nine conclusions are formulated as follows:

1. Almost any industry which can be profitably carried on by private parties can be conducted with equal success in a prison, if the authorities in charge are possessed of adequate business experience and capacity.
2. The selection of the industries to be followed must be left to the judgment of the prison authorities, unfettered by any instructions from the Legislature.



REP. D. P. KELLER, Twenty-ninth District.

3. Under the constitutional amendment prohibiting contract labor in the penal and reformatory institutions of Illinois the General Assembly must provide whatever funds are necessary in order to conduct the labor of convicts upon State account.
4. The notion that the industries of a prison cannot be as successfully and profitably managed on State account as under the contract system is a delusion.
5. It is inconceivable that the people of Illinois should wish convicts to be idle while undergoing sentences for crime. The labor furnished them must be useful and profitable labor.
6. The injury resulting from the competition of convict and free labor might be reduced to a minimum by certain legislative restrictions, but all such restrictions hinder the freedom of choice of the authorities in the selection of a profitable industry, and may result in financial disaster to the State.



SENATOR O. F. BERRY, Twenty-fourth District.

7. The piece-price plan is a compromise between the contract and the public account systems, which partakes to some extent of the nature of both.
8. Under the public account system, rigidly construed, all expenses, including the cost of material and of machinery, must be borne by the prison.
9. The General Assembly is, therefore, advised to waste no time in the discussion of the question of the particular industry or industries to be adopted, but to leave this to the discretion of the prison authorities; and to make an appropriation of a sufficient amount to enable them to employ prisoners at such industries as promise profitable pecuniary results.

A Reformatory Discipline in Prison.

The one great object of criminal jurisprudence is the protection of society. The Government does not seek to inflict vengeance upon the criminal. The protection of society can be secured only by depriving the enemies of social peace and security either of the power or of the disposition to commit crimes. In order that criminals may be deprived of this power they must be deprived either of their life or of their liberty. Capital punishment, once common, has fallen largely into disuse, and the prison is now the one recognized agency for the repression of crime. Incarceration protects society against the criminal so long as it lasts, but when will it be safe to release the prisoner? The law says: Not before the expiration of the minimum term of sentence, but certainly before the expiration of the maximum term. It leaves the determination of the precise term of each individual convict to a judge or jury. But how do the judge and jury know when it will be safe to release the prisoner? The deterrent effect of punishment upon others is slight.

The convict is put in prison on the same principle that a yellow-fever ship is kept in quarantine or a small-pox patient confined in a hospital. Definite sentences for crime are logically as absurd as would be the commitment of a lunatic to a hospital for the insane for a definite period. Criminals should be discharged when they cease to be a menace to society, and not before.

The most effectual protection is secured by eliminating from the prisoners' mind the disposition to do evil. Those who consider the reformation of convicts impossible forget that the population of prisons is made up of various classes, including some who are innocent and many who are not properly members of the criminal class. The incorrigible criminal is an Ishmaelite, a moral monster, and it is not right that all convicts should be treated as incorrigible. There should be classification of prisoners. The classification of guilt formed by the court at the time of the trial is superficial and nothing more than a judicial guess. The judgment of the Warden, based on observation of the prisoner while undergoing sentence, is more accurate and just. Definite sentences are in practice most unequal. Under the indeterminate sentence the minimum and maximum sentences for every one convicted of the same crime are precisely the same. Within these limits scope is left for the exercise of judgment on the part of the prison authorities. At present the courts say who should go to prison and when they should come out. It would be better if these two judgments were separated and the courts required to pronounce who shall go to prison, but the determination of the date of discharge left to the prison officials.

The Elmira Reformatory.

The first State to recognize the correctness of this principle was New York, which in 1869 created the Reformatory at Elmira. That prison only receives young men who are believed to have been convicted of felony for the first time. They are sent to Elmira for no definite period, but may be retained for the longest period for which they might have been sentenced to a State prison. Any prisoner can earn his release in twelve months. They are divided into three grades. At the prisoner's reception he is placed in the intermediate grade, from which he can be degraded for misconduct, or he may work his way up by compliance with the requirements of the institution. After remaining six consecutive months in the second grade and another six consecutive months in the first grade he is eligible to parole. When paroled he still remains, in the eye of the law, an inmate of the institution, and for violation of the conditions of his parole he can be arrested and remanded to prison. Otherwise he receives his absolute discharge. His grading depends upon marks. The highest mark is three. This is given for obedience to rules, for satisfactory work in the shops and for satisfactory progress. Three times three is nine; and the inmates are all said to be engaged in "earning their nines."

The labor of prisoners at Elmira has for its object not profit, but the development of character, and the qualification of the prisoner to earn an honest living. Trade schools have been established, and the prisoner can acquire an elementary knowledge of almost any trade. The most marked peculiarity of the institution is the prominence given in it to education. Nearly all the inmates are required to attend a school for one hour and a half in the evening five days in the week. Every prisoner must read at least one book in the course of each month, which is selected for him from the prison library. Every prisoner has to pass a written examination in his reading or his school studies, or both, once a month. Paroles are not granted unless, in addition to having remained six months in the first grade, the prisoner has gained the confidence of the Superintendent and employment for him when release has been obtained. When paroled prisoners must report once a month for six months; their employers must also make a monthly report. The operation of this system upon the prisoner's mind may be readily understood. It inspires hope rather than fear and appeals to the desire for personal freedom. The key of his cell is placed in his hands and he is instructed how to use it. The degree to which he has acquired self-control, under discipline, is shown by his course up and down the grades.

By reformation, in the legal sense, nothing more is meant than that a man shall obey the law. The discipline of Elmira Reformatory has for its object the development of the prisoner in those respects in which he is weak, whether it be in his physical, mental, or moral nature. It proposes to give him a knowledge of a trade and the opportunity to practice it on the outside. The question of his earnings is wholly subsidiary. The prison is also entirely divorced from any connection with practical politics, which is as it should be.

A large percentage of prisoners treated under this system are known not to have relapsed into crime. The State of New York has now empowered the Criminal Courts to pronounce an indefinite sentence against any convict.

Recommendations by the Committee.

The Elmira plan has been adopted in several States, particularly in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The committee recommends its adoption in Illinois. It does not submit the draft of a bill for that purpose, but expresses approval of the principles of the Miller bill, which came near passing at the last session of the General Assembly, and was known to have a majority of the members of both Houses in its favor.

The committee also directs attention to the Fassett bill passed by the New York Legislature in 1889. It recommends the establishment of a reformatory prison, either as a separate institution or the conversion of one of the existing penitentiaries into a reformatory and in addition of the adoption for adult prisoners to the State Reform School. Whichever of these plans may be adopted, the General Assembly should provide for a proper limitation of age of inmates to be received, for the separation of first offenders from hardened criminals, for the indeterminate sentence, the mark system, grades, and the parole.

In closing, regretful mention is made of the death of Representative Miller in Colorado, and it is said that "The General Assembly of this State can erect no nobler monument to his memory than by the creation of the reformatory institution which he had recommended, to the establishment of which the best powers of his mind and heart and uncommonly resolute will were given so long as he occupied a seat in the House of Representatives."

TAUBENECK ENTIRELY EXONERATED.

The Committee Report on the Columbus Prison Story.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—The subcommittee appointed to proceed to Columbus to investigate the charges against Representative Taubeneck, the F. M. B. A. member, will tomorrow present the following report to the main committee and later in the day to the House if opportunity offers:

The evidence as a whole (all of which has been printed in THE TRIBUNE) was of such a nature that we do not believe Mr. Taubeneck was ever an inmate of the Ohio Penitentiary, the subject we were instructed to investigate. Accompanying this report is the testimony as taken by the official stenographer, who accompanied the committee. In conclusion we desire to present the following resolutions and ask their adoption by the House:

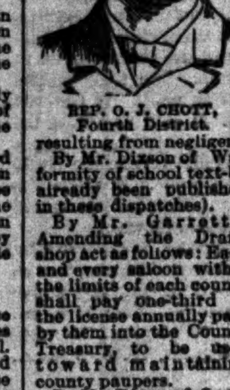
"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois that the charges against H. E. Taubeneck, alleging that he was at one time an inmate of the Ohio Penitentiary, and that he was identical with one Rogers, a convict therein, are fully disproved.

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly deprecate the attempt to throw suspicion on the character of our colleague and express our unqualified condemnation of the public press for the purpose of spreading broadcast insinuations and charges conceived in malice and calculated to reflect upon the character of the General Assembly and its individual member."

AFTER THE ANNA ASYLUM AGAIN.

Further Complaint Against the Management—House Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—In the House this morning Mr. Watson introduced a communication making further complaint against the management of the Anna Hospital for the Insane. Mr. Gill introduced a petition containing several thousand names praying for the enactment of the Australian election law.

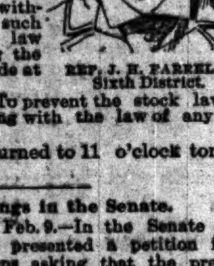


REP. O. J. CHOTT, Fourth District.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Tyler—To indemnify employés of railroads and other corporations for damages resulting from negligence by employés.

By Mr. Dixon of Warren—Providing for uniformity of school text-books. (This measure has already been published in these dispatches).



REP. J. H. FARRELL, Sixth District.

By Mr. Garrett—Amending the Dramshop act as follows: Each and every saloon within the limits of each county shall pay one-third of the license annually paid by them into the County Treasury, to be used toward maintaining county paupers.

By Mr. Dixon of Lee—To compel cities to pay for lands condemned for municipal purposes within two years after such condemnation, the law at present allowing the payment to be made at any time.

By Mr. Denham—To prevent the stock law of cities from interfering with the law of any adjoining township.

The House adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Proceedings in the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Allen presented a petition from Scott County citizens asking that the present Road law of counties not under township organization, which compels the election of three Commissioners and one clerk in each township, be repealed and the old law allowing three Commissioners in each road district be enacted. After the joint session the Senate adjourned to 10:30 tomorrow.

VAIL'S ATTORNEY HAS THE OVERCOAT.

Startling Developments in the Murder Trial at St. Louis Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Vail case, always prolific of sensations, today furnished the most startling of any yet sent forth. The overcoat in which Vail had the revolver which exploded and killed his wife was found missing Thursday when the prosecution went to look for it. The overcoat is really the strongest piece of evidence the State has, and on it will hinge Vail's fate. There was a veritable panic, therefore, when the coat turned up missing. When court opened today George Johnson, senior counsel for the State, announced that he could not go on with the case, as an important piece of evidence was missing. Attorney McDonald threw a bomb into court by rising and stating that he had the coat; that he took it from the City Attorney's office; that he would admit that he had battered down the door; that the coat was his and no power on earth could get it away from him. There was a tremendous confusion, in the midst of which court was adjourned for a week. It is probable that Judge Normile will present the case to the jury and have McDonald indicted for feloniously abstracting a portion of the court's records of a case.

ELOPED WITH A 70-YEAR-OLD BACHELOR

A Pretty Girl Runs Away with a Man Who Has a Fortune to Leave.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Miss Rebecca Donnelly, 22 years of age, and said to be pretty and intelligent, gave her hand in marriage to Hiram Kent, a bachelor of 70, today. Both live near Waynesburg, Greene County. Kent is a wealthy, retired business-man. Miss Donnelly's parents are well-to-do neighbors of his. They objected to the match so the pair met clandestinely Saturday and came to Pittsburg last night. Kent says he has been looking around for some time for a young woman to care for him and leave his fortune to.

Opening of the Jamaica Exposition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A copy of the *Daily Gleaner*, published at Kingston, was received today at the office of C. de Cordova from Mr. Cordova, who is at present in Jamaica. The paper contains an extended account of the Jamaica Exhibition. The exhibition was opened by Prince George of Wales. The harbor was well stocked with foreign warships—seven British, two Spanish, and one Russian—and the streets of Kingston presented a holiday appearance. At the town-hall the Mayor of the city read an address to Prince George. At 10:30 the doors of the Exhibition were thrown open. Interesting exercises followed.

School Superintendents' Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the department of Superintendents of the National Educational Association is to be held at Philadelphia Feb. 24 to 26. The membership of this association includes the School Superintendents in the leading cities of the country, and an interesting program has been arranged for this meeting, which will include a paper on "The Compulsory School Legislation of Illinois and Wisconsin" by Prof. N. C. Dougherty, Superintendent of Schools at Peoria.

Fact vs. Argument.

This is a good time to call in for repairs several thousand arguments conclusively proving that the Reciprocity act was doomed to ignominious failure.—*Ex.*

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

GUARDIAN FOR CREGIER.

IT IS SAID THE MAYOR WILL NEED ONE DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

He Makes Some Peculiar Statements in an Interview—The County Board Approves the Disallowance of the Sheriff's Bill—More Speedy Water Relief Considered Practicable—Mr. Yerkes Says He Referred to Certain Aldermen Merely as "Cranks."

The Aldermen around the City-Hall were laughing at Mayor Cregier's interview published in one of his organs yesterday in reference to reform of the City Government.

Ald. Dixon said: "The Mayor says that he knows the needs of the city as well as any man that walks on two legs. A one-legged man would know more. A one-legged man would know that the income of the city is $12,100,000, not $7,000,000, as the Mayor says. A one-legged man in the Mayor's chair could have kept the streets and alleys clean out of an enlarged appropriation. He would have made the police efficient. He would have built the bridges at Madison, Taylor, and Washington streets, for which the Council made provision long ago. He would have pushed the water tunnels. The Mayor was not in good health when he submitted to that interview."

Other Aldermen discussed the Mayor's rainbow reform scheme set forth in his interview as follows: "My policy would be to divide Chicago up into seven metropolitan districts of five wards each. In each ward there should be elected two Councilmen and in each district three Aldermen, forming a Common Council and a Board of Aldermen. This would do away with all 'boodleism,' as each body would act as a check upon the other."

They said that would mean more offices and more boodleism. The seven Councils would be seven bodies forced to work in the interests of tax-devourers. It would mean more politics, the delay of necessary legislation, and the establishment of an official caste class. Then, as to the Mayor's suggestion to make the police force larger than New York and to treble the city expenditures, the comment was that the Mayor, in seriously proposing such schemes, was killing himself politically.

"He has already increased taxes 20 per cent," said an Alderman. "There is nothing to show for the increase. He alarms the taxpayers by suggesting another increase. He ought to have a guardian appointed for him during the present campaign. If he proceeds with his platform of rainbow reforms and high taxes he will be snowed under."

There was a suggestion yesterday that the Democratic convention be called soon so as to insure Cregier's renomination. It was admitted that the "old man" could not stand the taking fire to which he will be subjected. The Kraus interview had a damaging effect. If many others of the same kind are published it will go hard with the "old man." An early convention would choke off criticism on the part of Democrats any way. Harrison's friends are elated at the news they receive as to the real sentiments of those employed at the City-Hall. Cregier stock is going down. It is proposed to appoint a guardianship committee for the "old man" to prevent his submitting himself to future interviewers.

An attempt was made to hold a meeting of the Democratic City Central Committee at the Sherman House last evening, but the effort was a failure on account of a quorum not being present. This was probably prearranged by the Cregier people, as there was a notable absence of City-Hall employés. It was intimated last evening that the administration followers are for go-as-you-please primaries.

It is understood that there will be a meeting of the Harrison Democrats next Friday or Saturday evening at the Palmer House. Carter H. has already agreed to address meetings on the political situation at the North Side Turner-Hall, the Twelfth Street Turner-Hall, Aurora Turner-Hall, and Lincoln Turner-Hall during this month. There is a proposition to invite Cregier to a joint discussion on the issues of the day.

DISALLOWED BY THE BOARD.

The County Commissioners Confirm the Committee's Action on Gilbert's Bill.

The absence of Commissioner Cool from yesterday's meeting of the County Board afforded Gen. Lieb the satisfaction of seeing the board stand by its resolution of Dec. 15, 1890, with reference to the manner in which the Sheriff is to obtain his supplies for the dieting of prisoners in the jail. Nevertheless it is generally believed that the satisfaction will be short-lived, for it is almost certain that as soon as Commissioner Cool returns to give the "new combination" the required strength it will be voted either to enter into a contract with the Sheriff for the dieting of prisoners or to make an allowance for that purpose pending the settlement of his suit to recover the bill which is to be made the ground of a test to decide the validity of the board's resolution to compel him to draw supplies through the Superintendent of the Public Service.

The Finance Committee's report, embodying the opinion of Attorney Walker on Sheriff Gilbert's bill and recommending its disallowance, was adopted by a unanimous vote. Mr. Allen then introduced a resolution to this purport:

WHEREAS, Sheriff Gilbert has disregarded the board's resolution of Dec. 15, 1890, regarding the manner of obtaining subsistence supplies from the county.

Resolved, That this board refuses to pay the bill for supplies furnished by the Sheriff himself.

This was also unanimously carried. The Public Service Committee was intrusted with a petition from the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, a religious order, asking for aid to discharge a mortgage in return for their expense in the care of dependent children, of which burden they had relieved the county.

The drawing of the grand jury in the regular manner resulted in the selection and confirmation of the following:

Friend A. White, No. 832 Washington boulevard; Conrad Miller, Desplaines; E. F. Cullerton, No. 195 La Salle street; Charles H. Herzberg, No. 1182 West North avenue; Edward A. Spear, No. 421 South Oakley avenue; Charles M. Olk, No. 553 Western avenue; James Bambula, No. 596 Morgan avenue; James J. Linehan, No. 186 Fortieth street; Jesse Bale, Norwood Park; Edward Landree, No. 1633 State street; Frank Wengierski, No. 544 Noble street; Baptiste Miller, Williamette; John Drew, No. 591 South Robey street; George W. Stow, Austin; Thomas Gahan, No. 4200 Halsted street; Henry Schreiber, Blue Island; George Dornhacker, Blue Island; Herman Felsch, No. 337 Milwaukee avenue; Nic. Brucks, No. 431 Winter avenue; Julius Solomon, No. 371 Larrabee street; John Patton, No. 413 Thirty-first street; Frank Gorman, No. 78 Henry street.

The President suggested the propriety of passing resolutions upon the death of an ex-Commissioner, John Spry, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions.

NO NECESSITY FOR WAITING.

More Speedy Relief in the Water Supply Considered Practicable.

Ald. Cullerton's subcommittee, appointed to consider the question of water supply, will meet tomorrow for the purpose of determining how the city can most speedily get relief. There was an informal conference yesterday, when the determination was reached that Contractor Onderdonk's demands need not be submitted to nor need Cregier's plans be waited for.

The idea seems to be that a shaft can be placed on the shore tunnels 9,000 feet from the Fourteenth street pumping station. The tunnels are completed to that point. They are the property of the city. Mr. Onderdonk need not be consulted. He does not need to be paid extra. He will have nothing to say, because his work will not be interfered with. The shaft will not cost to exceed $40,000. This amount can be appropriated at once. The work can begin March 1 and be completed June 1, before the dry, warm season sets in. Thereafter there can be plenty of water.

The Judges were besieged again yesterday by a new crop of candidates for Justices of the Peace. It is now certain that several of the old ones will have to go if appointments are made this week. Among the new candidates who are mentioned in the South Division are P. J. Keenan, the Principal of one of the grammar schools, who was admitted to the bar some time ago; Charles Bradley of the Circuit Court Clerk's office; Assistant State's-Attorney Glennon; William S. Everett of the Third Ward. George M. Haynes and James Dooley, bailiff of Judge Tuley's court, are also mentioned—the latter in connection with Justice La Buy's place. Ex-Justice Fisher is also looming up. John J. Healy, ex-Clerk of the Appellate Court, is almost certain to be one of the North Side Justices. Bailiff Ball of the Superior Court is the West Side candidate. George A. Detweiler, the labor agitator, is sometimes mentioned. The roll would fill out a column.

HE DID NOT CALL THEM "TRAMPS."

Mr. Yerkes Explains That He Referred to Some Aldermen Merely as "Cranks."

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys West agreed yesterday to report favorably on an ordinance for widening North avenue, between Fairfield and California avenues, and also in favor of granting the West Division railroad company the right to lay tracks on Ashland avenue, between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets, without requiring a mileage annual tax.

Pending the consideration of the latter question President Yerkes took occasion to correct the report in one of the papers that he recently called the Aldermen in public meeting a lot of "tramps." What he did say, he explained, was that the people should elect "business-men to the Council, and not cranks."

The following is a specimen of the orders issued nowadays to city employés. The meeting to which it refers was one held for the purpose of assessing the employés:

Feb. 4.—Dear Sir: You are hereby directed to attend a meeting of the city employés of the Thirtieth Ward at Columbia Hall, corner Fifty-third and State streets, Friday, Feb. 6, 1891, at 8 o'clock p. m. Do not fail to be present.
JOHN P. HOPKINS,
President County Democracy.

Meetings of the same character as that called for the Thirtieth Ward were held in every ward of the city last week. The employés were called in and "directed" to put up without fail. Otherwise they will have to walk the plank. In justice to Mr. Hopkins it should be stated that his name was used without authority.

The Census Office compared the population of Chicago by wards Feb. 4 and gave it to the press the same day. The total as then given was correct, but an error was made in giving the population of the Fourth and Fifth Wards. Seven enumeration districts were credited to the Fifth Ward which rightfully belong to the Fourth. Below are the corrected figures: Fourth Ward, 27,694; Fifth Ward, 41,009.

ANOTHER GUN WA MAN SURRENDERS.

The Head of the Chinese Medical Concerns Arrested at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—F L. Smith of Denver, the "Pooh Bah" of Gun Wa medical concerns that have been flourishing throughout the country, and against whom two indictments have been found, delivered himself up in the United States Court this afternoon and was bound over in $2,000 to appear a week from next Wednesday. Frank G. Bigelow, cashier of the First National Bank, and T. L. Baker, cashier of the Milwaukee National Bank, signed Smith's bond. Smith is the man who is supposed to have been the "head, brains, and front" of the so-called Gun Wa aggregations in various cities of the country. In the recent trials here of men interested in the Milwaukee branch of the concern the man Smith seemed to loom up as the fountain head from which all inspirations, financial backing, etc., flowed. The indictments found against him here charge that he, through his agents, used the mails for fraudulent purposes and also for sending objectionable matter through the mails. This is Smith's first appearance in Milwaukee, his headquarters being in Denver.

Plans have been prepared for an Eiffel tower, which a company, including Capt. Pabst and Charles Pfister, will build at Whitefish Bay on the bluff of the lake and near Capt. Pabst's pavilion. It is to be 412 feet high, with four elevators, and will cost $60,000. It will be surrounded with balconies, where concerts will be held in the summer time. As the bluff is a hundred feet high the tower will be over 500 feet above the level of the lake, giving a grand view not only of the lake, but the surrounding country for many miles.

President Eliot of Harvard College and Mrs. Eliot arrived in Milwaukee this evening and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Abbot. Invitations have been issued to a large number of people to meet Mr. and Mrs. Eliot tomorrow evening at the Abbot residence. Wednesday evening Mr. Abbot will give a dinner for Mr. Eliot at the Milwaukee Club, to which the members of the Milwaukee and Harvard Clubs have been invited. Mr. Abbot will take Mr. and Mrs. Eliot to St. Paul Thursday in his private car, stopping for a few hours at Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Eliot before returning to Cambridge will go to Denver, where their son is located.

Three men took a late supper at Anton D. Lang's restaurant, No. 208 West Water street, last night, after which one of them tendered the proprietor what he supposed was a check for $40, and received $35 in change. This morning the discovery was made that instead of a check Mr. Lang had cashed a receipt showing that C. F. Brownell had paid $40 dues in the Railway Officials and Conductors' Accident Insurance Association. Investigation showed that Brownell, who was an employé of the St. Paul road, had left the city. The Chicago police were asked to locate Brownell.

The Common Council this evening adopted a resolution of Ald. Foley calling for an investigation of the gas supply furnished the city, it being alleged that the city has paid thousands of dollars annually for gas never furnished. The gas company officials claim that it will be easily proven that the city has had all the gas that it contracted for, and claim that this move is merely in the interest of another company looking for a franchise here.

According to an inventory and appraisal filed in the Probate Court, the late Edward H. Brodhead left an estate of $1,262,635, of which $807,635 is in personal property and $455,000 in real estate.

The Rev. E. W. White of Jackson, Mich., has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Baptist Tabernacle, and will begin his new pulpit labors the first Sunday in March.

W. H. Keepers has retired from the Presidency of the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works, having sold his interest to A. T. Riddle, who now has a controlling interest.

Gas escaping from a coal stove caused the death of Albert Furham of No. 667 Fourteenth street. The deceased was 27 years of age.

President Dunlop of the National Amateur Press Association has appointed the following to act as judges of the entries for the four Title Laureates awarded by that association annually: Judge of serials, Mary Hartwell Catherwood; sketches, Capt. Charles King; poems, Ella Wheeler Wilcox; essays, Allan Forman.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES GO ON A STRIKE.

Three Hundred Men Quit Work Because They Can't Get Their Pay.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—About 300 employés of the Pittsburg and Western railroad company at Allegheny and Newcastle have gone on a strike on account of non-payment of wages. The road is now practically tied up as regards freight traffic. The company gives as an excuse for the delay reorganization of the road preparatory to its absorption by the Baltimore and Ohio. It is thought that the latter will come to the rescue in a few days.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The indications point to an unusually large attendance at the opening of the annual National Convention of United Miners beginning in this city tomorrow. Over 200 delegates are already on hand, representing 70,000 miners. The scale of prices, screens, cash payments, and the eight-hour movement will be settled by this convention.

Heirs to a Fortune of $80,000,000.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—There are now living in Montreal the descendants of a rich English family named Wood and a fortune of $80,000,000 has been awaiting them since 1836. The story is that a great many years ago a young girl named Wood, the daughter of wealthy parents in England, was kidnaped by English sailors and brought to Quebec, whence she was sent to Montreal. She was then adopted by a farmer of Longueval, who brought her up. Subsequently she embraced the Catholic faith and was married to a French-Canadian named Dubuc. It is claimed that this young girl was the heiress to the immense fortune mentioned.

Promises to Cheat the Gallows.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 9.—Tom Williamson, who was sentenced to death last Saturday for the murder of Jefferson and Thomas Moore, remarked at the time that he will not live until the date of execution. Since Saturday he refused to eat a mouthful, and today became weak. His appetite this evening overcame his will and he ate supper. He says now he will cheat the gallows by some other method.

Was Seeing the Elephant.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Harry Harrington, the young Elkhartan who owing to a blow on the head received in a Chicago saloon Saturday night is now lying in the Chicago hospital, is the only son of Dr. O. B. Harrington, one of this city's wealthiest physicians. Some time ago his grandmother gave him $5,000, and he is now seeing the elephant on the strength of it.

COULDN'T WEAR TIGHTS.

LILLIAN RUSSELL TELLS HOW SHE CAME TO DESERT MR. DUFF.

She Caught Cold When She Wore Thin Coverings, and Nature Had Dealt So Generously with Her She Couldn't Wear Thick Ones Without Appearing Ridiculous—Bank Officers Missing—Meeting of the National Builders' Association—Miscellany.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—James C. Duff of the Standard Theater sued Lillian Russell today because she went away from him in January, 1889, to play with Manager Aronson, although the contract with Mr. Duff did not expire until May of that year. Now the court is trying to find out how much Mr. Duff lost by Lillian's desertion, and whether he deserves any remuneration. Manager T. Henry French swore that Lillian stands at the head of her profession. Frank W. Sanger, Rudolph Aronson, and James C. Duff, all managers, corroborated him.

Various tart letters from Lillian were put in evidence to show that she had complained to Manager Duff again and again about the coldness of tights and the colds that were occasioned thereby. Miss Russell testified today that nature had dealt so generously with her that she couldn't wear flannel under her tights without making herself ridiculous.

BUILDERS MEET AT NEW YORK.

The National Association Holds Its Fifth Annual Convention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The National Association of Builders of the United States met in fifth annual convention yesterday in Masonic Hall. There were twenty-seven delegates present and thirty-four exchanges were represented. President John J. Tucker of this city made the opening address.

On the question of trades unions the "fundamental principles of the National Association of Builders," which were distributed yesterday, present the curious feature of "now you see him and now you don't see him." The association says it "affirms the absolute personal independence of the individual to work or not to work, to employ or not to employ."

Then it goes on to say that it "would appeal to employers in the building trades to recognize that there are many opportunities for good in associations of workmen"; and "while condemning and opposing improper action upon their part they should aid and assist them in all just and honorable purposes."

Next the association says without reservation: "While upon fundamental principles it would be useless to confer or arbitrate there are still many points upon which conferences and arbitration are perfectly right and proper."

The association recommends the adoption of a system of payment "by the hour" for all labor performed other than "piece work" or "salary work."

The convention visited the New York trade schools, where Bishop Potter made an address. Reports will be received and officers nominated tomorrow.

DEPOSITORS LOSE THEIR MONEY.

Officers of the Mechanics' Co-operative Bank of Brooklyn Missing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Mechanics' Coöperative Bank, which started business in the Thomas Jefferson Building on Court Square, Brooklyn, with a flourish of trumpets and a claim of having a capital of $200,000,000, has gone out of existence. Its officers cannot be found and its depositors are bewailing the loss of money deposited. It was shown in the newspapers last summer that the large sums of money which were said to be on deposit in prominent banks were not there. President Andrew Wall, Secretary Thomas Birkett, and Manager Joe Booth then said the bank was incorporated under the Building and Loan Association law of 1851, and that when all the stock was subscribed for they would have a capital of $200,000,000. The stock was issued at $200 per share, payable $1 monthly.

The bank continued, and nothing more was heard of its business methods until last week, when a poorly-dressed woman entered the New York office of the State Banking Department and told Agent Charles R. Hall that the office of the bank was closed and the officers had disappeared. She had deposited money as subscriptions for stock and feared she had been swindled. Investigation showed that no one had been in charge of the office of the bank in the Thomas Jefferson Building since the first of the year.

ANOTHER RECRUIT FROM SOCIETY.

Miss Elsie Anderson De Wolffe to Enter the Theatrical Profession.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Miss Elsie Anderson De Wolffe, well known in New York society as an amateur actress of undoubted talent, has decided to go on the stage professionally. She has signed a contract with Charles Frohman, and next season will be one of the leading actresses in that gentleman's stock company. She had an assured social position, and took lively interest in social gayeties. Last fall Miss De Wolffe's father died. After his estate had been settled up with her mother she went to Paris. It was hinted at the time that her father had not left them financially very well settled. The announcement that she had signed with Mr. Frohman was therefore not altogether a surprise. She will probably make her début in "Thermidor," in the part created by Mme. Baret, of whom she was a student.

PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Presidents Barillas and Bogran Deny the Rumors of Impending War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Jacob Baiz, Consul-General of Guatemala and Honduras in the United States, received today the following cablegrams:

GUATEMALA, Feb. 9.—The rumors about the revolution in Honduras and Central America are untrue. All Central America is at peace and busily engaged in gathering the coffee crop, which will be the largest Guatemala has yet produced.
BARILLAS.

HONDURAS, Feb. 9.—Complete peace reigns in Central America. Rumors to the contrary are false. Honduras is all right.
BOGRAN.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A 13-Year-Old Schoolgirl Locked Up for Stabbing a Boy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Herman Sohner, 12 years old, of Hoboken was stabbed in the back of the left shoulder by a young girl last evening. He walked to the police station, reported the case, and after his wound was dressed walked home. This morning, however, his condition was critical. Irene Dugan, 13 years old, a schoolgirl, was arrested at nearly midnight at her mother's residence. Mrs. Dugan and her children were in bed, and, as she did not open the door, the officer broke it in and took Irene to the station.

Accept Baron Hirsch's Offer.

The trustees of the Baron de Hirsch fund met today, signed the trust deed prepared by the Baron, and decided to draw on the Baron March 1 for the $2,400,000 constituting the fund and invest it in this country, the income to be used in the relief and education of destitute Jewish immigrants and their children. Meyer S. Isaacs was elected President of the trustees; Jacob H. Schiff, Vice-President; Jesse Seligman, Treasurer; Julius Goldman, Secretary.

Big Railroad Deal in Progress.

Rumors of another big railroad deal were in the air of Wall street today and of the hotel corridors tonight. During the day several conferences of railroad magnates were held down-town, and after dark a conference of the kings was held up-town. What the coming deal will prove to be could not be ascertained. A prominent Wall street man said the particulars will probably be made known in Wall street tomorrow.

Rolling Stock Receiver's Report.

The receiver of the United States Rolling Stock company filed a report today, showing that during the period between Jan. 19 and 31 last he issued certificates aggregating $474,610 in settlement of promissory notes and open book accounts. The receiver made application for permission to accept $18,986 in notes payable in six months in settlement of an indebtedness of the Union Pacific railway company, which was granted by Judge Lacome.

Brevities from Gotham.

John Thompson, the veteran banker and founder of the *Thompson Bank-Note Reporter*, lies dying at his home.

Dalzell & Co., agents of the Boston Towboat company, say the vessel sunk off Absecum is their coal-barge Norman. The crew was taken off.

Max Gibbs, an Indianapolis jeweler, attempted to smuggle $2,500 worth of goods today, but was searched and the jewelry was confiscated and will be sold at auction.

Ex-Judge William H. Arnoux, Chairman of the Pan-Republican Congress, has issued a call for a meeting of the General Committee of Two Hundred, to take place at Washington, D. C., April 10.

Judge Benedict today discharged the jury impaneled on the trial of James A. Simmons, charged with wrecking the Sixth National Bank. This was done because it was learned that Simmons at one time had business relations with one of the jurors named William E. Goodnow.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND COKERS STRIKE.

The Great Struggle in the Connellsville Region Inaugurated Yesterday.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The strike of the 17,000 employés of the coke region for an increase of 12½ per cent in wages, a reduction of working hours of day men from nine hours to eight, the placing of scales for weighing coal on all tipples, against a counter demand of the operators for a general reduction in wages of 10 per cent, was inaugurated today. All through the region the miners remained away from the pits. By tomorrow evening the last of the ovens charged Saturday will have been drawn and then the shutdown will be complete.

The struggle promises to be long and bitter. The workmen are thoroughly organized. They have had reasonably steady work for three years, and are members of the Knights of Labor and Mine Workers of America, and through the latter organization of the Federation of Labor. The demand that coal shall be weighed instead of measured will be the one most vigorously insisted upon, as the miners claim that by the system of measuring coal they have been defrauded out of a large sum of money every year. They say they will be content to remain idle three months if at the end of that time they can gain their point.

The operators say the demands of the cokers are unreasonable; that the selling price of coke is 25 cents per ton less now than it was a year ago, and the compliance with the demand for the erection of scales at each tipple would involve large expense. The H. C. Frick company, of which Andrew Carnegie is the head, contains 10,000 of the 16,000 ovens in the region. It has a large supply of coke in stock, and will wait until this is exhausted before moving for a settlement. Some of the smaller operators are anxious that work shall go on at their plants, but this will not be allowed save at the Fountain works, which supply the Scottdale Rolling-Mill with coal. It is reported that W. J. Rainey will employ Pinkerton guards and attempt to keep his plant in operation. If this is done there will probably be serious trouble. The Hungarian strikers, about one-third of the whole number, are hard to control. They have already shown their ugly temper by a visit yesterday to the Fort Hill works. Superintendent William Snyder said something that did not please them. They fell upon him and beat him so badly that he may die. No arrests have yet been made.

The strike of 17,000 cokeworkers in the Connellsville coke region promises to be a memorable one. As coke is used exclusively for many purposes in iron and steel works, foundries, and manufactories, and as almost all the coke comes from the Connellsville district, Chicago coke-dealers fear that should the strike last it will paralyze the iron industry of the country.

Spaulding & Mitchell, leading dealers, said: "The strike will close the iron industry as soon as the coke in stock is consumed."

J. C. Morse, President of the Illinois Steel Works, said: "Should we resume work at once, for you know we have a little strike of our own, our supply of coke would run us for two months. The works in the Eastern valleys are in about the same condition. There has been an overproduction of iron, and with the pig-iron on hand I should say the great iron and steel works of the country could meet the demands of trade for two months. Then if the strike continued business would stop."

BRICE GETTING TIRED OF POLITICS.

He Will Leave the Senate Because His Speculations Suffer.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The future of United-States Senator-Elect Calvin S. Brice is now, or will be in a few days, under discussion in this State. Mr. Brice is in a good deal of doubt himself about the future, financial as well as political. It costs money to chase rainbows, and the Colonel is now satisfied that there is no pot of gold to be found at the point where the gorgeous rainbow touches earth.

The Colonel has resolved to abandon politics, and in abandoning the noble game to also resign the office of United States Senator. This is his determination. Whether he will be dissuaded from acting precipitately will depend upon what sort of advice he is given by Ohio Democrats and whether he follows it. His determination has nothing to do with an absurd resolution recently introduced in the Ohio Senate, citing that he is a New-Yorker and not an Ohioan. That resolution has been shunted off the track and will not bother anybody. The Colonel will be seated in the Senate Chamber if he wants to be. In fact, his plan involves his participating in the formality of taking the oath and picking out a seat in a remote corner of the Senate Chamber. That, he calculates, can all be disposed of during the next few weeks, for he anticipates an extra session of Congress. If there should be no extra session of course his plan would miscarry.

How much Mr. Brice may have lost lately in Wall street can only, of course, be a matter of conjecture. There can be no doubt, however, that his fortune, some time ago estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, has been so materially lessened that if he is anxious to continue a millionaire he must be up and doing at his old business. "Statesmanship" has cost the Colonel a bigger sum than it ever cost any other one man in this land. He is not "broke," but an ugly chasm is yawning in his immediate vicinity.

CELEBRATING THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

The Day at the Legation Begun with the Ceremony of "Bowing in a Circle."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—All callers at the Chinese Legation on Dupont Circle today were met at the door with the answer that the members of the Legation were not at home to visitors, for it was the Chinese New-Year's Day. The celebration at the Legation was quite elaborate and began the first thing in the morning with the formal salutation known as "bowing in a circle." The Minister and all the attachés formed in one circle and bowed politely and ceremoniously to the center, or more properly speaking to each other all at once. This little performance was naively explained as being a great labor-saving scheme, as it did away with the necessity of everybody making a formal call on everybody else in their rooms. The Emperor of China was supposed to be present this morning, in spirit if not in truth, and all due reverence was shown to his august supposititious presence. The great ball that was to have taken place today was abandoned on account of the death of the Emperor's father that occurred about a month ago. The major part of the day was given up to feasting and a good time generally. At 10 o'clock this evening the Minister, Tsui Kwo Yin, left for New York, whence he sails tomorrow for Peru, accompanied by a suite of seven, to present his credentials as Chinese Ambassador to that country. He represents his Government in that capacity in Peru and Spain, as well as in the United States.

Stopped Her Hiccoughing.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.—Miss Alice Woodward of Shelton, who hiccoughed herself to the point of death despite physicians' efforts, is now out of danger. In consequence of the circulation given the peculiar case remedies have been coming in from all over the country, the receipes for a day averaging fifty. Many were tried and one has proved effective and has enabled the girl to stop hiccoughing. This remedy was suggested by Frank W. Mack of New York. The remedy is nitrate of amyl, a few drops to be inhaled from a handkerchief.

An Offer from the Oregon Improvement

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 9.—A circular has been received here from the New York office of the Oregon Improvement company, stating that the company has offered to the preferred and common stockholders an opportunity to purchase $4,000,000 of consolidated 5 per cent bonds. It is probable that within thirty days the property will be turned over to the company and the receiver discharged.

Flames at Muskegon, Mich.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Tillotson & Loveless saw mill was totally destroyed by fire Sunday. Insurance, $17,000. The mill was erected at a cost of $30,000.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

HOW PALMER MIGHT WIN.

A BIG DEAL BEING ENGINEERED BY CONGRESSMAN JERRY SIMPSON.

Fine Work by the Kansan—A Scheme That Will Elect John M., If It Works—South Dakota Is Interested—That State Can Choose a Farmer Under Certain Conditions—The Fight Thought to Be Nearly Ended.

[*Continued from first page.*]

three named persons if it is found that such would be the proper course. In order to make sure that such a course would be correct it would be desirable for you to, on Monday at the Leland Hotel, decorate your coat lapel with a boutonnière, such a token to be recognized by the proper persons.

The papers relate to the purchase of property from the above-named at a sum not usually quoted in real-estate markets. If the property of the three above-named cannot be purchased it will be useless to those interested to take that of either of the others, or both. "Nothing venture, nothing have."

The figures at the head of the letter spell the name of Oglesby. For instance, O is the fifteenth letter of the alphabet, G the seventh, and so on.

Mr. Woodward was well aware that the receipt of the foregoing would create some consternation and certainly considerable indignation among the F. M. B. A. members. With an ambition to distinguish himself as an enterprising newspaper man who had acquired the faculty of foretelling all the political complications of the future, Mr. Woodward at once conceived a violent desire to acquaint the reading public with the contents of the startling letter which the F. M. B. A. members were to receive.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Woodward went to several representatives of the press and acquainted them with the contents of the paper which he said he had ascertained from a mysterious source was to be received by the F. M. B. A. members. To the newspaper men met at Springfield Mr. Woodward was only known as a railroad clerk, and his information was not accepted as reliable. This did not daunt him, however, and late at night he scheduled to a St. Louis paper an intimation of the startling news which it was in his power to develop. His offer was accepted, and Sunday morning there appeared a sensational article followed by a copy of the letter alleged to have been received by the F. M. B. A. members.

Not until today did Mr. Woodward fully realize the gravity of his offense. The Democratic steering committee promptly took the matter up, called upon Messrs. Moore and Cockrell, obtained copies of their letters, and went to work, with the assistance of the representatives of the press, to run down the mystery. Mr. Woodward, upon being interviewed by Chairman Dixon, insisted that he had derived his information in regard to these letters from the typewriter who had made the copies, but declined to reveal the name of the typewriter without the latter's consent. He left the Democratic steering committee saying that in a couple of hours he would give the desired information, after he obtained the requisite permission. At the expiration of the two hours inquiries revealed the fact that Mr. Woodward had concluded that Springfield was too hot to hold him.

Chairman Dixon of the Democratic steering committee states tonight that it is probable that the grand jury will construe this letter into such an intimation of bribery as to warrant the indictment of Mr. Woodward. No one believes, however, and least of all the F. M. B. A. members, that Mr. Woodward really represented anybody but himself in this letter. They regard it simply as having been a desire upon his part to create a temporary sensation and win something of a reputation for himself in the newspaper world.

Col. Morrison's Letter to Wilbanks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—A local paper has some gossip about W. R. Morrison's letter to Bob Wilbanks. It quotes a dispatch to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* which reflects pretty accurately the feeling of Col. Morrison's friends. The dispatch says: "It's a mistake for public men to write letters to friends, confidential though they be, when a crisis is impending, but there is nothing wrong in the letter recently written by Col. Morrison in regard to the Senatorial struggle pending in Illinois. This is all right. Gen. Palmer himself would hardly say otherwise. The National Democracy have some rights that the Illinois Democracy should respect, and one of these rights is that if it is possible to secure a Democrat to represent Illinois in the United States Senate it should be done. No man is bigger than his party."

Working Against Stelle.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—A committee from Mount Vernon, representing the labor organizations of that city, is here today working against the Senatorial candidacy of John P. Stelle, the editor of an F. M. B. A. paper published at Mount Vernon. This committee has secured the assistance of local labor organizations, particularly the Typographical Union, and is endeavoring to prevent a combination of the Republicans with the F. M. B. A. representatives in favor of Stelle for United States Senator. The reason of this action on the part of the labor representatives is the allegation that Stelle employs non-union compositors on his paper, the *Progressive Farmer*.

They Stand by Oglesby.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—In response to a request made by M. N. Mathews of the Illinois Senate 100 leading Republicans were interviewed today on the Senatorial situation at Springfield. Seventy-five of them said they would stand by Oglesby.

HE BEAT HIS WIFE ONCE TOO OFTEN.

With the Aid of a Clothesline and a Shovel Mrs. Wagner "Gets Even."

"Cooney" Wagner's wife turned upon him. He is a resident of Pittsburg, and his weakness is liquor. He went home the other night in his usual state of inebriety, and after criticising the supper his wife had prepared proceeded to impress his culinary views upon her by a severe beating. This operation fatigued "Cooney," and he lay down on the floor and went to sleep. His wife then brought in her clothes line and a large flat shovel. The line she wound securely about her lord, pinioning his arms and legs, and holding his neck in a rather uncomfortably tight collar. She then began operations. At first she spanked him lightly with the back of the shovel. She gradually gained courage and strength until her blows got her into a healthful glow.

"Cooney" awoke and was surprised. More than that, he was pained. He yelled, but he had to take his punishment. After several minutes of this exercise Mrs. Wagner ordered her husband to rise. She released his legs and he got on his feet. She gave the order to march, and he marched, she holding the rope, one end of which was securely tied around his neck, to the Twenty-eighth Ward Police Station. The procession was enthusiastically greeted by the populace. "Cooney" is now in the workhouse.

The Day's Silver Purchase.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The amount of silver offered for sale to the Treasury today was 788,000 ounces and the amount purchased 150,000 ounces, as follows: Forty thousand ounces at $1.0096; 110,000 ounces at $1.01. Purchases for the week ending Feb. 7, 160,000 ounces.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Work on the new breakwater in New Haven harbor, which is to cost $1,500,000, was begun yesterday.

The Town of Helena, Ala., was struck by a cyclone yesterday and a number of buildings were wrecked.

Fisher Coulter's saloon in the no-license town of Fredericksburg, O., was blown up with dynamite yesterday.

The directors of the Chicago and West Michigan railroad company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 16.

At Warrensburg, Mo., Sunday "Little Will Waters," a notorious colored man, was shot and killed by a man named Reager.

Jay Gould spent the greater part of yesterday walking and driving about Savannah, Ga. He went to Brunswick at 4 o'clock.

James Morgan and George Duncan, two notorious burglars, were arrested at Cincinnati Sunday after a desperate fight with the police.

A man named Brooks, traveling for a Hannibal lumber firm, committed suicide at Kansas City yesterday by leaping from a hotel window.

Ex-City Register Ben P. Allen of Memphis, Tenn., pleaded guilty to robbing the city yesterday and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Company D, First Infantry, I. N. G., will give a complimentary stag reception tonight at the Armory on Jackson street. Ex-members are invited to attend.

In Lamar County, Missouri, John Oldshue and T. J. Beck had a quarrel about the ownership of a brick kiln and agreed to fight it out with shotguns. Beck is dead and Oldshue has fled.

A man named Williams advertised extensively in Pittsburg for a farm recently. He received 300 replies, and in each case notified the seller that it would be necessary to send carfare for the buyer and agent to defray the expenses of a trip to inspect the property. He succeeded in getting several thousand dollars from his victims.

MUST KEEP HANDS OFF.

BARON E. J. JERZMANOWSKI ON THE PRICE OF GAS IN CHICAGO.

The New President of the Gaslight and Coke Company Says It Will Not Be Cheaper and the City Must Not Meddle—Shorts Get a Squeeze on the Stock Exchange—They Tunneled Out of Libby—Other Local News.

Baron E. J. Jerzmanowski, who was elected President of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company at the annual meeting in January, arrived in the city from Paris, France, yesterday, and is now at the Auditorium.

In conversation with a TRIBUNE man the Baron gave expression to opinions regarding Chicago's attitude towards corporations in general and gas companies in particular. He said that the policy pursued by Chicago towards people who invested their money in Chicago corporations was a most shortsighted one—one that proved a detriment to the city by keeping other capitalists from making investments here. The fact that the city wanted to arbitrarily cut down the price of gas from $1.25 to $1 per 1,000 cubic feet called forth from the Baron a flood of indignant accusations against the City Administration.

"During the nineteen years that I have lived in the United States," said the Baron, "I have learned one thing, and that is that property cannot be confiscated by either Government, State, or city authority. Putting the price of gas down to $1 per 1,000 cubic feet would mean a practical confiscation of the property owned by our company, as gas cannot be manufactured for that sum here. To make any such reduction would be to violate the Constitution of the United States, and that even Chicago cannot do. You can say for me that we will not submit to any such action.

"As to the skipping of dividends, of which the papers of Chicago have made much, the action of the city in attempting to cut down the price of gas to $1 was directly the cause of this. We will have to extend our plant materially and add to our producing capacity to meet the requirements of the city during the time the World's Fair is being held here in 1893. The city's talk of cutting down the price of gas to a figure below the actual cost of production has so frightened investors that we could not place a dollar's worth of an increase of stock in any Eastern or European market. What is the result? We must build our gas-holders, lay our new mains, and increase our capacity by the expenditure of our earnings. As long as our entire profits are expended in the bettering of our plant, just so long will dividends be passed. We expect to spend in the neighborhood of $1,500,000 in these improvements during the next two years, and the total of these expenditures must be taken from earnings.

"I would like some one to tell me of what Chicago people have to complain. The quality of gas furnished here is second only to New York's supply, and aside from Pittsburg there is no city in the country that gets gas at a lower price than Chicago. But the fact must not be lost sight of that Chicago gets twenty-seven-candle power gas, while Pittsburg gets only sixteen-candle power. Furnish me good gas-producing coal at $1 per ton, as Pittsburg is furnished it, and I will agree to supply gas for $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. So long, however, as coal remains as it is in Chicago we cannot possibly furnish a good quality of gas for less money than we are getting now.

"There will be no change in the policy of the company of which I am President," continued the Baron, in answer to a question. "We will carry into execution the plans for enlarging our plant, as I have stated before, but the company will be run as heretofore. We rely on the good sense of the majority of the people of Chicago to prevent any unjust or illegal interference with our business."

"How do the manufacturers and merchants of Europe look upon the coming World's Fair?" ventured the reporter.

"The people of Europe who would be likely to make exhibits in the World's Fair are a little shy regarding Chicago. They see that Chicago stands with arms extended to intending investors, offering all sorts of inducements to locate here. They also see, however, that when the investors have their money here that city says: 'We have you now and you must submit to any laws we may make, however unjust they may be.' Notwithstanding this attitude, I think that the countries of Europe will do themselves honor in the coming Exposition.

"What Chicago needs is a progressive, wide-awake city Administration, one that will induce capitalists to come here, and that will then act in good faith towards them."

SHORTS GET A GENTLE SQUEEZE.

The First Corner on the Stock Exchange Goes Through According to Program.

The first real "corner" in the history of the Chicago Stock Exchange has been run. The operation was not of great financial magnitude, the profits probably not reaching over $10,000 or $15,000, but it caused some lively scurrying about by the people who were on the wrong side and a great deal of amusement for the other fellows.

The squeeze that yesterday's TRIBUNE said would take place in Chicago Packing and Provision preferred stock came off according to announcement. The stock closed Saturday under free offerings of buyer thirty options at 43¾. It opened yesterday at 48. The short selling, it is estimated, had reached about 3,000 shares. The most of it was by operators who were trying to take advantage of the fact that the London market for the moment was lower than the Chicago quotations. They had been buying in London and selling here. They sold at buyer 30 option, taking it for granted that the stock would not be called for thirty days, and that in the meantime they would receive what they had bought in London and would have that to make deliveries with. Instead of that the stock was called Saturday afternoon and yesterday morning, and the sellers were faced with the necessity of providing stock from some other quarter to meet their engagements.

When they took in the situation they made some lively efforts to get the stock outside of the Exchange. It is said that some stock was picked up by the ungodly brokers on Sunday. The publication Monday morning of the scheme put holders on their guard, and the brokers had to go on to the Exchange to complete the amount it was necessary for them to have. They got it at 48, and while they were paying that price there were free offerings at 45 of seller thirty options. This spread of $3 a share between regular and seller thirty transactions showed the extent of the manipulation. It was equal to paying interest at the rate of 75 per cent for the use of the stock for thirty days.

There was an unusually large attendance of brokers on the Exchange at the opening, and the space behind the rail was packed with people interested in the proceedings or attracted by the prospect of excitement. The shorts had picked up some before the session and were only obliged to buy about 1,000, and there was consequently much less excitement than was expected. On the afternoon call there were only fifty shares sold, and that transaction was a seller's thirty-day option at 45½.

Foreman, Henrotin, and Brewster are said to have been behind the deal. The error was in calling only a small quantity Saturday.

THEY TUNNELED OUT OF LIBBY.

Union Officers Celebrate the Twenty-seventh Anniversary of Their Famous Escape.

Yesterday was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the tunnel escape from Libby Prison by 109 Union officers. The living members of that party banded together as the Libby Prison Association a year ago and yesterday celebrated the anniversary of their escape by a reunion at the Libby Prison. There were present at the meeting seven of the ex-prisoners. They were:

Maj. Terence Clark of Paris, Ill.; Gen. Harrison C. Hobart of Milwaukee, the retiring President; Capt. Eli Foster and Maj. Matt Boyd of Chicago; Capt. M. M. Bassett of Peoria, Ill.; Maj. R. C. Knaggs of Evanston; and Capt. E. C. McMillan of Fort Madison, Ia.

Gen. Hobart read a paper narrating some of the events which occurred during the escape from Libby Prison, after which these officers were elected:

President, Maj. Clark; First Vice-President, Capt. Bassett; Second Vice-President, Maj. Boyd; Secretary and Treasurer, Maj. Knaggs.

MATINEES FOR THE SUFFERING POOR.

Help for Those Who Starve While the Charity Organizations "Investigate."

Mrs. George Bowron is the leader in a new method for aiding the deserving poor—those poor people who suffer quite as much through the red-tapeism of the organized charities as from poverty itself. Through Mrs. Bowron's efforts a series of theatrical matinées will be given and the funds secured will be turned over to newspaper men who will distribute them where most needed.

"There are poor people who cannot wait for the relief society to 'investigate,'" said Mrs. Bowron. "Others will not go to these societies for help. The public has no idea how much suffering there is among women and children. It is the duty of those who have much to help these people. The method we have adopted will afford the needy immediate relief. It doesn't take long to find out if one needs money and clothing. We will have several matinées and see how successful the scheme is. If matinées are not satisfactory we will try some other means of getting funds. I have been promised the use of every theater in the city gratis. The first matinée will take place at the Columbia Feb. 18. Newspaper men have promised to secure good talent.

"The ladies of the Grand Pacific Hotel are helping the matter along. Today we all managed to get up two big bundles of clothing, and this will be distributed according to the new method."

THEY DIVIDED THE $500 REWARD.

The Six Claimants to the Campbell Family's Offer Agree to Share Alike.

The $500 reward offered by the Campbell family for the finding of B. H. Campbell's body was divided yesterday afternoon between the six claimants. This decision was reached after the receipt by Messrs. Hardin, Barber, and Stewart, the committee selected by the family, of this letter:

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—S. H. Hardin, J. A. Barber, Græme Stewart, Committee—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned claimants for the $500 reward offered for the discovery of the body of Benjamin H. Campbell, deceased, hereby inform you that we wish that said reward be equally distributed between us, and we hereby request also that you cause this to be done and to accept this as our agreement to ever abide by the same.

JOSEPH MEHAN,
CHRISTOPHER DORAN,
FRANK MCQUAIDE,
A. MACMANERNY,
MATTHEW BROPHY,
JOSEPH GILL.

The committee referred the letter to A. S. Campbell, who approved it. The reward was then divided.

ONE CAR IN THREE COMFORTABLE.

Mr. Yerkes' Conveyances Hardly Come Up to the Council's Requirements.

The heating appliances in Mr. Yerkes' cars on both the North and West Sides did not operate yesterday in a manner that could be termed eminently successful, and, as usual, the majority of the passengers shivered and shook and were uncomfortable. There were stoves of one kind or another in nearly all the cars, but only about one in three of the cars was warm, as a TRIBUNE reporter found by boarding more than thirty cars last evening. The first car he visited was a Clark street limits.

"Stove," said the conductor, who was beating his hands and kicking his heels together in a vain endeavor to keep warm, "course there's a stove in the car, but it ain't het."

And it was not. The second conductor said his stove was "busted." The third had a roaring fire in an oil contrivance which he called a stove, and the air in the car was almost suffocating with kerosene fumes. A Canal street car conductor made this philosophical reply:

"Wat's de use in havin' stoves? People as rides in these cars don't have no stoves to hum."

And so it was all the way through—here and there a comfortable car, with the majority cold and damp.

Mr. Yerkes denies the right of the Council to make the company heat its cars, but says that he wants to make the public comfortable and is doing all he can to that end. He says that the contracts for stoves were made last August and the manufacturers have sent them along slowly. Inasmuch as the company is trying to heat cars in several cities it has found it impossible to do as well as it would wish.

AN OLD MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Run Over by a Team of Horses—A Boy Killed—Other Accidents.

John H. Shaw, 66 years old, a machinist living at No. 130 Lytle street, was run down by a team attached to a Taylor street car last night at Center avenue. He was taken to his home, where it was found that he had several ribs broken and had sustained internal injuries which are likely to prove fatal. Conductor H. W. King and driver John Runney, in charge of the car, were arrested and locked up at the Maxwell Street Station.

John A. Olsen, an employé of the Chicago City railway company, was driving a wagon loaded with grain along Thirty-sixth street yesterday afternoon when James F. Ritchie, 7 years old, living with his parents at No. 360 Thirty-sixth street, attempted to climb on the wagon. The boy missed his hold and fell beneath the wagon, the wheels passing over his body and killing him instantly. Olsen was locked up at the Stanton Avenue Station, but was afterwards released.

Joseph Turgeon, a machinist, had both legs cut off by a Chicago and Northwestern train at Crawford avenue last night and died in a patrol-wagon while on the way to his home, No. 3 Metropolitan place.

August Storm, living at No. 62 South place, in attempting to get off a Milwaukee avenue grip-car at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Tell place, was thrown to the pavement, striking on his head. The fall produced concussion of the brain, from which the man may die. He was taken to his home.

THEIR BIDS WERE WAY, WAY DOWN.

Contractors Offer to Repair the Government Building for Small Sums.

Bids for the general repairs to the Federal Building were opened in Col. Sexton's office yesterday afternoon. There were eight in all and ranged from $5,387 to $14,687. Contractor Sam Otley thought he could supply what was required for the former amount, while Heffner Bros. figured at the latter sum. The other bids were: M. Heating, $9,965; Sherman & Flavin, $8,998; Henry Furst & Co., $11,950; C. W. Hellmun, $13,500; Edward Johnson, $11,650; A. O. Tyler, $10,850. The bids will be sent to Washington tonight by Architect Bell with recommendations. "The great discrepancy in the bids shows that most of the contractors don't know what they are figuring on. Take the $5,387, for example. The marble work couldn't be done for that. The highest bid is certainly as cheap as I would want to undertake the work for. I suppose the contract will be let to the lowest bidder and he will lose at least $5,000 on the job if he takes it."

RECENT REAL-ESTATE DEALS.

One North Side Plat Goes for $150,000—Other Important Transactions.

The transfer of a North Side tract for $150,000 went to record yesterday. The purchaser is W. R. Rockwell, who represents a syndicate. The property has a frontage of 500 feet on Lake Michigan and 350 feet on Lake View avenue. It lies just north of Lincoln Park and was sold for J. B. Close of England.

F. M. Baker has just sold seventy acres at Harvey, east of Western avenue and south of One Hundred and Fifty-second street, in Sec. 18, for Claus Meyer to Thomas A. Hill for $35,000.

The property at Nos. 45 and 47 River street has been purchased by J. Hall McCormick for $40,000. It is just opposite Dock street and is improved with a five-story and basement building. The lot has a frontage of forty-eight feet on River street and is of irregular shape. The building was erected by William Numsen & Sons, in 1871, and was occupied by them up to 1878. The purchaser will remodel and enlarge the present building and convert it into an office building.

Madlung, Eidmann & McCortney, in connection with Nessler & Leach, have sold for Snyder & Ludes 1,700 feet on Indiana avenue, Prairie avenue, and Eighty-seventh street for $23,400.

A. C. Pinkham & Co. closed the sale yesterday of twenty-six and one-half acres on Grand avenue, between Galewood and Cragin, for $3,480.

Among the transfers of real estate filed for record yesterday was the southeast corner of Lake View and Barry avenues, west front, 350 feet to the lake shore; also Wellington street and Lake View avenue, 200 feet, east front, part of Lots 1 and 2, dated Oct. 31, 1890; consideration, $150,000; James B. Chase to William R. Rockwell. The same property is re-transferred under the same date and for the same consideration from Rockwell to Shortall, Harlan & Sherman.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

The Policemen Participated.

The congregation of the Englewood Presbyterian Church met yesterday, with four policemen present to preserve order. After prayer, in which the policemen joined, the trustees were appointed as a committee to select ministers to fill the vacant pulpit at such times as they saw fit. Andrew Drysdale, a member of the Board of Trustees, was ousted by a vote of 22 to 0. The church officials have taken action against some of the anti-Williams faction for failure to pay their pew-rent. Suits have been brought before Justice George Hotalling, one of the most ardent supporters of the Rev. Mr. Williams.

Still Celebrating New-Year's.

There was no perceptible cessation of the New-Year's festivities in Chinatown yesterday. The center of attraction last night was at the drug store, grocery, and curiosity shop of the Sow Wo Fung company, No. 329 Clark street. The store was fragrant with the smoke of incense, spices, and sandal wood, which was burning in an odd-looking bronze vessel. A box of Chinese cigars stood temptingly open on a table, and there was a pile of fruit and Chinese cakes and candies. Rice wine and tea were also served to the callers.

"Nationalization and the Land Question."

When the Nationalist Club gathered at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening R. H. Howe delivered an address on "Nationalization and the Land Question." He alluded to the fact that of late years the tendency has been to leave the country and go to the cities. Farms in the East are being steadily abandoned, and there is a continual and rapid concentration of land monopolies. Mr. Howe believes that all land should be held in trust for the living only, and only a use value and not a money value.

Schmidt Is Afraid of the Banks.

Michael Schmidt, the crippled old beggar who was arrested while soliciting alms on the street, and who on being searched at the police station was discovered to have $2,000 in his inside pocket, was fined $50 and costs by Magistrate Prindiville. It is the intention of the police to have the county authorities look into the case if the beggar is willing, and that he be taken care of out of the money he has. He refuses to place it in a bank and had rather the police keep it for him. It is now locked up in the big iron safe at the station.

A Building Association Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the Public Savings Loan and Building Association was held last evening in Room 10, No. 90 La Salle street. William Scott, Ward W. Willits, A. M. Graves, and George W. Griffin were elected directors for three years to fill the places of those whose terms of office expired. A financial statement was made showing the condition of the association. At the meeting of the directors W. W. Baird was elected President; Ward W. Willits, Vice-President; Francis Bradley, Treasurer; Robert L. Davis, Secretary; and Sidney C. Eastman, attorney.

Directors and Officers Elected.

Stockholders of the Golden Rule Building and Loan Association elected seven directors last night. The meeting was held at Kenney & Brady's office, at Halsted and Washington street. Messrs. Charles Noyes, Thomas Scott, L. P. Priestedt, James Kincade, George Middleton, S. H. Lombard, and B. McDevitt were elected. At a meeting of the directory held afterward the old officers were reëlected: President, Oscar M. Brady; Vice-President, Andrew J. Graham; Secretary, John B. Clohesy; Treasurer, E. G. Keith; Attorney, John U. Dalton.

Pushing the Lake Street "L" Road.

Messrs. P. H. Rice, M. C. McDonald, Thomas Hicks, H. P. Townsend, O. M. Brady, Howland, and Walker, seven of the nine directors of the Lake street "L" road, met yesterday. They discussed the plans and specifications for the sections between Canal and Market streets, and from the present western terminus to Crawford avenue. It was decided to push the work to completion. One of the contractors who was present said it could be done in four months. An effort will be made to finish the Market street end before the opening of navigation.

Monday's Ministers' Meetings.

The Rev. Dr. Simon Gilbert at the Congregationalist ministers' meeting said Mayor Cregier shamed and belied the trust committed to him.

The Rev. Dr. E. L. Curtis read a paper on the Messianic prophecies at the Presbyterian ministers' meeting.

Dr. C. R. Blackall, at the Baptist ministers' meeting, said the rank and file of the Roman Catholics did not want parochial schools but the hierarchy did. He read extracts from text-books inculcating bitter hatred against all religions but their own and allegiance to the Holy See before that due to one's country.

Capt. Wells Asks for Time.

The court-martial which is trying the case of Capt. A. H. Wells, Company H, Second Infantry, charged with disobedience of orders and other offenses against military discipline, convened last evening at the Second Regiment Armory. Capt. Wells presented to the court a letter dated Feb. 9 from J. A. Price announcing he would conduct the defense and asking for time to secure witnesses. The court thereupon took an adjournment to Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

They Are Starving Out West.

John Foster of Allison, Kas., sends a letter to the City Council praying for food and clothing for his family, consisting of his wife and seven children. He says drought and hot winds have ruined him. The Mayor yesterday received a letter from Republican City, Neb., asking for 310 bushels of corn, 115 of wheat, 150 of oats, 67 of potatoes, and 3,400 pounds of flour for seventeen destitute families, rendered so by drought and hot winds. Ezra S. Whitney was the writer of the appeal.

Investigating a Death.

Charles H. Naple, a veteran pensioner, became involved in a quarrel at the Western House on Clark street, near Van Buren, and was ejected. He was found by the police on the sidewalk, taken first to the station and later to the County Hospital, where he died last evening. The case is being investigated.

Will Purify the Chicago River.

A. Alvarez has had a talk with Health Commissioner Wickersham, and will be given a chance to try his invention on the rancid portions of the city. Señor Alvarez says he can take the gamy flavor out of the Chicago River and make Bridgeport smell like a stack of hay.

Both Are Rapidly Improving.

Miss Blanche Clement, who was shot by Jesse Osborn Sunday night, is improving and will soon be able to be out. Osborn is at the County Hospital under guard of a police officer and will be taken in a few days before a Justice.

Welshmen Will Hold a Concert.

The Cymrodorion, which has as members 125 Welsh residents of Chicago, was in session at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night to discuss the holding of an "Eisteddfod" in 1892. By a large majority it was decided to hold a concert here instead.

Englewood Means Business.

Justice Hotalling yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of F. H. Hisgen, a druggist on Wentworth avenue in Englewood, on complaint of John Tracey, a police officer, charging him with selling liquor without a license.

Items.

Henry Transch, one of the West Ridge saloonkeepers, was fined $100 on each of two counts.

The Foundlings' Home has been closed to visitors, there being a case of scarlet-fever at the institution.

The Englewood Y. M. C. A. denies that any members of the association were in the raid Saturday evening at Yale and Sixty-third streets.

Fire damaged a frame building at No. 253 North Clark street to the extent of $1,000 last evening. It is owned by Knauer Brothers and occupied by Oscar Grosse as a saloon and boarding-house.

James Richie, 7 years old, fell out of a grain wagon and under the wheels. He is dead at his home, No. 360 Thirty-sixth street. The driver of the wagon, John A. Olsen, is locked up at the Stanton Avenue Station.

H. M. Rogers, who attempted to commit suicide in Omaha after leaving a written confession that he had murdered his sweetheart in Mercer, Pa., and a statement that he was a Chicago insurance man, is unknown here among insurance men.

Thomas D. Easton, whose disappearance caused anxiety to his friends, has been located at the Superior Hotel on North Clark street. Mr. Easton made his appearance there Wednesday evening and has been compelled to stay there on account of sickness. He will soon be able to be out.

The February grand jury was impaneled by Judge Shepard yesterday and received brief oral instructions regarding the duty of its members. Attention was called to the needs of the County institutions, and the jury was requested to investigate them. C. H. Dalton was appointed foreman.

Anastasia Hyner, insane for twenty-three years, was brought to the Detention Hospital from Kankakee, Ill., yesterday. When she was first adjuged insane Judge James H. Bradwell was on the bench and John L. Beveridge was Sheriff. She is incurable and will now go to the Jefferson Asylum.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

IT IS A NICE "DUNGEON."

BAD BOYS PLAY THE MOUTH ORGAN IN THE DREADED BLACK-HOLE.

At Least So They Testify Before the Committee of School Management Impaneled to Try Principal Ford—Parents and Children Applaud Good Words Spoken for Him—Fernando Jones Tried Vainly to Get Hurt in the Dark Room—Decision Suspended.

One fact was clearly demonstrated at the trial of Charles H. Ford, Principal of the Calhoun School, yesterday, and that was his great popularity among pupils, teachers, and parents whose children attend the school made famous by the "dungeon" newspaper story. At 4 o'clock, the time set by the Committee on School Management for commencing the trial, the board-room was crowded from the President's desk to the corridors with an interested lot of people, whose sympathies could be judged by their demonstration when the accused principal entered the room. Even the bad boys who had been immured in the "dungeon" joined in the applause and testified in favor of the man who put them there.

When President Nettelhorst, Chairman Brenan, and Trustees Gerely, McLaren, Fernald, Thompson, Cameron, and Morrill had taken their seats the formal charges and specifications were read by the clerk.

Mr. Ford, in reply, said he was placed in a peculiar predicament in having to answer to a charge which was based upon his own admissions. He had no excuses to make, nor any changes in what he had already said in regard to the charge of disobedience. He trusted to the honesty and justice of his case and to the fairness and justice of the committee. He had read the rules in regard to corporal punishment and he had satisfied himself that the form of discipline which he had adopted was not forbidden by the rules. According to his interpretation he would plead not guilty to the charge of violation, as he had not resorted to corporal punishment nor locked any one in a room, dark or lighted. That he had done unwisely no man in the city realized more fully than the accused did. That he had intentionally done wrong he could not admit and never could.

They Thought He Did Just Right.

Mr. Ford then read a number of letters from the parents of the boys who had been confined in the dark room, in all of which the writers expressed their approval of the principal's mode of punishment, having given him full authority. "I was surprised at the way a morning newspaper misrepresented me," wrote Mrs. Fitzgerald. "The reporter used my name without my authority." W. A. McEwan called them "unpleasant and uncalled for proceedings. If principals are to be left so powerless it will be a bad day for our educational system, because boys will know that they cannot be punished for any misdeeds they may commit." He thought that there was a "fiendish and malicious party at the bottom of this unjust prosecution."

Mrs. Stone testified that her two boys were put in the room with her consent and encouragement, and on the first occasion one of the boys walked out without being told to go and was not afraid. Mr. Vickery had a story of the same kind to relate about one of his boys who had not been naughty since his experience with the "dungeon." Dr. Garrott of the Health Department had something to say about Mr. Ford's carefulness in vaccination matters. He didn't think the room was a proper place to put a child in.

Then in rapid succession Ira Stone, Joseph Holland, Henry Carmichael, and Charlie Barrett, victims of Mr. Ford's alleged cruelty, told why they had been punished and what they thought of their prison, and what they did there.

"How did you get out?" asked Mr. Brenan of Ira Stone.

"I walked out," was the boy's answer, and then followed such an outburst of laughter and applause that the President warned the audience that the room would be cleared.

The machinery was not in motion when the boys were confined. None of the boys was afraid and one of them played the mouth-organ to while away the lonely minutes.

Engineer De Luce repeated most of his testimony, but under cross-examination he placed himself in the position of neglecting to report to the Superintendent or trustees the methods of Mr. Ford, although he thought the place was dangerous and the punishment dated back two years.

If Anything Ford Was Too Lenient.

Assistant Superintendent Delano said he visited the Calhoun School last Thursday to ascertain what effect Mr. Ford's suspension had produced upon the pupils. He found no change in the first grade, but in the upper second and third grades the pupils were more restless than usual. The witness couldn't believe that any cruelty had been intended by Mr. Ford, as he was the last man who would inflict any cruelty on a pupil. He tended rather too much toward leniency and not at all toward severity. Some complaints had been made to the board that Mr. Ford's discipline was not as firm as it might have been, and a notice had been sent to him, but there had been a great improvement during the last year. The spirit of the instructions given by the Superintendents to the principals if properly carried out would, in the official's estimation, prevent the principal from putting children into the dark room. He should have reported his intentions before carrying them out. "I haven't the slightest doubt that I would have objected to it," said Mr. Dunlo. "I would have regarded it as an improper place."

Fernando Jones Tried to Get Hurt.

Fernando Jones entertained the committee with a couple of corporal-punishment stories intended to illustrate his theory of infusing a limited system of discipline into the public schools, and then related an experiment which he made with the machinery in the "dungeon" to find out if the boys could have injured themselves. "I couldn't contrive any way to get myself injured by the wheel," declared Mr. Jones. "I could see no special objection to putting the children there except for the ugly appearance of the pulley."

Charles G. Seymour, a reporter who is the author of the first story in a morning paper, told how his friend and neighbor, George Clark of No. 742 Warren avenue, had told him about the "dungeon."

Edward M. Lahiff, another reporter from the same paper, denied he had insulted Miss Evans and attempted to instil the idea into the minds of the trustees that Mr. Ford had an antipathy towards Catholics, hence the trouble. The Catholics and the United Order of Deputies were brought into the case without any justification, and on motion of Mr. Thompson the committee ordered all that part of the testimony to be struck out.

Judge Russell closed the trial by reading petitions signed by large numbers of Calhoun scholars and 1,700 residents of the territory asking for Mr. Ford's retention and declaring him to be a kind principal. Only one resident had refused to sign the petition.

Judge Russell declared it to be the opinion of the 1,700 residents that Mr. Ford was the victim of a newspaper exploitation. The paper had taken up the case with the evident determination of accomplishing the ruin of the man. They felt that an enormous injustice had been done, and it was from love of justice, not love of Mr. Ford, that the people were with him.

Superintendent Howland thought Mr. Ford had made a blunder only. His mode of punishment was decidedly wrong, but he did it out of the kindness of his heart to save the boys from the street. "I don't think Mr. Ford would hurt a fly knowingly," replied Mr. Howland when asked about the cruelty of the punishment.

The committee went into executive session and decided to visit the "dungeon" before giving judgment, the next meeting to be held at the call of the chair.

SOUTH CHICAGO STRIKE ENDED.

The Furnace-Men Return to Work—Other Local Labor News.

The strike of the 500 furnace-men of the Illinois Steel-Works at South Chicago was declared off last evening. Two hundred of the men resumed work last night and the others will begin today.

Vice-President H. S. Smith, who represented the company in the conference, was asked as to the terms of the settlement. He said: "The company adjusted the matter. I do not care to say anything as to the details."

The men seen at the works last night said: "They gave us our demand. We struck because they refused to arbitrate the differences without putting restrictions on the arbitrators. Superintendent Foote and others asked us to arbitrate on the footing of the works at Bridgeport and other small plants. We demanded that the arbitrators decide on the merits of the works at South Chicago. The company now concedes it and we select one arbitrator, they another, and the two a third. They will adjust all differences and fix our wages from Jan. 1, 1891.

"The company agrees that there shall be no animosity against any of the men because of their activity in the strike, and this is evidently done in good faith, as some of the men put to work tonight were the most active in urging a strike. We are satisfied and believe we will now get justice. Arbitrators have not yet been selected. It is untrue that Knights of Labor officers reprimanded us sharply for striking on existing provocations, as some of the evening papers stated. Arbitrators will be appointed at once, who will investigate the matter immediately, but their award will not be known for several days."

The striking upholsterers and carpet-layers at the Pullman Car Works have returned to work. Early yesterday morning a committee representing the strikers waited on General Manager Sessions and stated their grievance. Some concessions were made on both sides, and the men returned to work last night.

The carpenters are still working to strengthen their organization for a strike next spring in case the bosses do not concede their demands. A largely-attended meeting was held at Sixty-third and Halsted streets last night. Speeches were made to show the necessity of concerted action, and telling the benefits and advantages to be secured by carrying their point.

IN THE INTEREST OF NON-RESIDENTS.

Unfavorable Opinions on the Seibert Special Assessment Bill.

"If that bill passed there wouldn't be one improvement in eight years," said Superintendent Jones of the Special Assessment Department, after he had read the provisions of Senator Seibert's bill requiring the signature of two-thirds of the propertyowners before a special assessment could be levied. "That kind of a system might do for a small town, but not for Chicago.

"The Council has the power to order improvements on petition of Aldermen from the particular wards, but if a majority of propertyowners petition against the proposed work it is always stopped. I shall look after that bill. I am glad THE TRIBUNE brought it to my attention."

"There wouldn't be many improvements made under such a law," said Controller Onahan's chief clerk. "The balance of power would be given to non-resident and unprogressive propertyowners who don't care if the streets are dirty and sidewalks unpaved so long as they don't have to pay anything. The law is all right as it stands now. I don't think the bill will pass."

WILL MAKE SOLDIERS OF THE INDIANS.

A Number of Young Bucks to Be Enlisted in the Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—An important feature of the program for the future treatment of the Indian question is the scheme now being prepared by the War Department for the enlistment of a number of young bucks for service in the ranks of the army. It is proposed to enlist about 2,000, including 600 or 700 scouts. A separate regiment composed entirely of Indians will not be organized as at first proposed by some army officers, for the reason that it is not regarded as perfectly safe to bring such a large body of uncivilized and treacherous people together. Separate companies, however, will be organized and about one attached to each of the infantry and cavalry regiments serving in the West. These companies will be officered by men specially selected for their knowledge of Indians and their habits. The plan is strongly recommended by Gen. Miles, who believes that future peace among the Indians can best be secured by this method of employing the young bucks, who would otherwise make it incumbent on the army to exercise the keenest vigilance to keep them out of mischief.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Mrs. Eliza Mills.

Mrs. Eliza Mills, 80 years of age, died yesterday at No. 3009 Michigan avenue. Mrs. Mills was the widow of Joel C. Mills, who was one of the early settlers in Illinois. She leaves three children, one of whom is V. M. Havenhill, principal of the Keith School. The funeral services will be held tomorrow at 10 a. m., and the interment will be made at Lockport, Ill.

Capt. George Baldwin.

The funeral of Capt. George Baldwin will be held at his residence, No. 2949 Vernon avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning. Capt. Baldwin died in Traverse City, Mich., last Saturday. He was 73 years of age. He came to Chicago in 1838 and was for twenty-seven years in the employ of Hannah, Lay & Co. as a captain. He leaves four children.

Died at the Age of 98.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary N. Castle died at Bristol, Kenosha County, Sunday night, aged 98.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Martha Murdock, wife of Judge John S. Murdock, died at Tuscola, Ill., yesterday at the age of 73 years.

Allan Sheldon Alger, aged 8 years, youngest son of Gen. Alger, died yesterday morning of typhoid-fever at Detroit.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday:

For Lower Michigan, colder, westerly winds, local snow.

For Indiana, colder, northwesterly winds, fair Tuesday.

For Illinois, fair Tuesday, northerly winds, becoming variable, slightly warmer by Wednesday morning.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair Wednesday, colder in eastern portion, slightly warmer Wednesday morning in western portion, westerly winds, becoming variable.

For Missouri and Iowa, fair Tuesday, winds becoming variable, slightly warmer by Wednesday morning.

For Kansas and Nebraska, fair Tuesday, variable winds, warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion.

For Minnesota and North and South Dakota, warmer, southerly winds, fair.

For Colorado, fair, stationary temperature, variable winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 9—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Considerably colder Tuesday morning. Rising temperature during the day; fair; brisk winds, generally westerly.

Places of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Maxim. temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tation for 24 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.38	34	36	N.	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.96	20	22	S. W.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass.	30.06	32	32	S. E.	Rain	.20
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.64	41	44	S. W.	Rain	.04
Cairo, Ill.	30.12	38	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.04	66	70	S. W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.14	20	20	W.	Clear	....
Chicago	29.94	22	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.88	38	60	W.	Cl'udy	.02
Cleveland, O.	29.76	36	54	W.	Cl'udy	.04
Fort Custer, Mon.	30.02	22	30	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.10	14	22	N. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.22	22	30	S. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.18	6	18	W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.78	28	40	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.31	24	30	S.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.06	10	22	W.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.96	12	20	E.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.30	34	36	N. E.	Fair	....
Erie, Pa.	29.68	36	46	S. W.	Rain	.08
Galveston, Tex.	30.22	40	....	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.82	30	38	W.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.82	26	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Helena, Mont.	29.98	22	26	N.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	30.14	—8	2	S. E.	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.96	26	44	W.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.08	74	82	W.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.30	18	20	N. W.	Clear	.01
Keokuk, Ia.	30.14	20	22	W.	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	....	....	....	....	....	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.14	12	24	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Manistee, Mich.	29.68	28	34	W.	Cl'udy	.02
Marquette, Mich.	29.80	26	30	N. W.	Snow	.30
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.86	24	34	W.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	30.02	—6	6	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Montreal	29.66	32	32	S. E.	Rain	.22
Moorhead, Minn.	30.12	—5	4	S.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.02	42	58	N. W.	Rain	.32
New Orleans, La.	30.02	72	78	S.	Clear	.02
New York City	29.86	40	60	N. E.	Rain	....
Norfolk, Va.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.28	4	8	N. W.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.64	38	40	S.	Rain	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.04	66	68	S.	Cl'udy	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.86	42	44	E.	Rain	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.76	28	40	W.	Clear	....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.16	16	24	E.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	24.56	38	40	S. W.	Rain	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.12	26	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.04	8	14	W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.50	16	22	S. W.	Fair	....
Sandusky, O.	29.76	34	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.24	2	6	N. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	24	24	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.20	22	22	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O.	29.82	28	44	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.10	40	56	N. W.	Rain	.08
*Portland, Ore.	30.24	30	..	S. E.	Snow	.02
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.30	42	..	S. W.	Clear	....

*A. M. Reports.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
John O'Brien, Mary Leary	50—40
M. Koninecki, Kunigunde Borsch	40—40
Peter S. Stollhofen, Emilie Treyss	34—30
Emil Bliovirnicht, Blue Island, Ill., Anna Brodintsin, same	[illegible]
John Fogarty, Annie Sugrue	[illegible]

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Joseph L. Emblem, Rubena Nesson	30—26
William M. Gallway, Cintra, Portugal, Mary G. Smith	37—23
R. B. Lewis, New York, Jessie M. Blyton	44—30
Carl Noffke, Hermiui Kayezrick	24—25
Theodore T. O'Gallagher, Nora Brown	23—22
James Quigley, Maggie Mahoney	21—21
Charles Maus, Mary Meodek	22—20
J. C. Peckham, Danville, Ill., E. M. Ashby, same	30—21
S. Loewenstein, St. Louis, Mo., Emma Levy	24—22
Martin L. Lasson, Lena Buntson	24—23
Frank Wilkins, Elizabeth Meyer	29—25
N. Miller, Champagn, Ill., M. Matheny, same	26—22
William Callaghan, Esther Dugan	29—27
Max Kahn, Bertha Kaifeis	25—20
J. M. Henry, Geneseo, Ill., C. Kearney, same	30—23
William A. Spitz, Lizzie Forgesen	30—23
Millard Scott, Cornelia Crose	34—34
Arthur G. Jacobs, Mamie L. Ville	23—22
Charles Zerbell, Martha Fitzner	25—26
John Tracy, Sarah Dews	31—37
Peter Schweitzer, Annie Morrissey	31—18
John McMillan, Lizzie Helen Crawford	35—25
Joseph Hageweister, Emma Jensen	21—18
Julius Levinson, Gertie Rosenberg	27—19
W. S. Kibbe, R. A. Townsend, So. Haven, Mich.	30—22
Oscar D. Edwards, Rosella Rice	29—20
William H. Willson, Katherine A. Jenkins	22—20
Charles J. Self, Ada F. Barry	23—24
John D. Westwood, Jessie A. Harris	30—19
L. M. Hickory, Nellie H. Cardy	32—25
John A. Thomas, Sarah W. Howe	52—41
George Hawk, Justine Bodenshach	31—28
Daniel T. Murray, Mary D. Curtis	22—20
Christian Peters, Nielsone Hansen	31—37
M. G. Luckey, Rochester, N. Y., N. A. Cartel	32—22
B. Lehman, Bassett, Wis., M. Linsburg, same	31—23
Anton Kornmayer, Jessie Driesboch	23—22
James E. Woods, Mary J. Farrell	31—23
John Lovet, Mary Healy	28—29
F. Suvert, Oak Lawn, Ill., Minnie Bunk, same	36—17
Joseph Rogers, Mary Ryan	24—21
Albert N. Brown, Hattie Carrigan	25—21
Andreas Haferman, Ida Kunz	25—21
Louis Koslerki, Frances Minreska	21—22
Ernest Pelz, Emelie Gajlwi	27—22
John Cooksley, Mary Agnes Gardett	46—39
Albert Eckel, Ida L. Wilson	22—23
William H. Butter, Flora Klocke	24—19
Louis D. Frech, Augusta Hyson	29—28
Joseph Fisher, Annie Schmidt	24—23
James Martin, Sarah Hanretty	24—24
George Sperb, Lillie M. Rose	23—23
John W. Robinson, Thamesford, Canada, Annie E. Brown, same	26—23
Charles Barry, Frances E. Fitzsimons	37—25
James S. Falcomes, Emma Hitchcock	21—18
Henry J. Montag, Nellie G. Mar	21—18
Edward Summers, Mary E. Hoffman	25—20
William Mohr, Mary Witt	38—32

MARRIAGES.

BARNES—EVANS—In Whitewater, Wis., Feb. 3, 1891, Miss Jennie Evans and Mr. Russel Barnes, both of Chicago, Ill.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

AIMER—Willie Holmes, youngest son of George T. Aimer, aged 4 years 11 months. Funeral from 1346 West Jackson-st. at 2 o'clock Tuesday, the 10th inst.

BREMAN—Estella C. Breman, beloved daughter of Patrick and Sarah Breman, aged 12 years 6 months and 8 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 74 Pleasant-place, Wednesday morning at 9 a. m. to St. Sylvester's Church; thence by carriages to Calvary.

BALDWIN—Capt. George Baldwin, aged 73 years. Funeral Tuesday, Feb 10, from 2949 Vernon-av., to Mount Olivet at 10 o'clock.

CLARK—C. L. Clark, at 3267 Vernon-av. Private services Tuesday morning. Funeral Thursday morning at his home in Pittsburg, Pa.

CARR—Died at No. 6007 Peoria-st. Sybil Dyer, aged 1 year, youngest daughter of Samuel and Carrie E. Carr. Funeral Feb. 11, at 1:30 from residence.

CONWAY—Feb. 8, Thomas A. Conway, aged 25 years. Funeral today at 10 a. m. from St. Philip Church, 42d-st. and Park-av., thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends invited.

DAHLBROOK—Feb. 9, Jenette Dahlbrook, aged 57 years, at her residence, 190 Emerson-av. Funeral by carriages to Rosehill Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1 p. m.

DICKINSON—Feb. 5, Harriet N., widow of the late Rev. E. F. Dickinson, in her 74th year. Funeral from the residence, 351 58th-st., Hyde Park, Tuesday at 3 p. m. instead of 10 a. m. as previously announced.

ENGELHARDT—At noon Feb. 8, Minnie, beloved wife of Frank Engelhardt. Funeral from residence, 189 Orchard-st., Wednesday at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

HENRY—Ella Ardell Henry, eldest daughter of John and Kittie Henry, 123 California-av., aged 4 years 2 months and 18 days. Funeral notice hereafter.

KOENIG—H. B. Koenig, at his residence, 181 East Huron-st., Feb. 9, aged 51 years. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock.

LILLIG—Monday, Feb. 9, 1891, at 11 a. m. Susanna, beloved wife of Mathias Lillig, deceased, age 73 years 8 months and 24 days, and mother of John G., Mathias J., Peter Nicholas, Joseph, Jacob, and Mrs. Susanna Johann. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 12, at 9 a. m. from the residence of her son, No. 513 South Halsted-st., to St. Francis Church, thence by carriages to St. Boniface cemetery; no flowers.

MELERA—Died, Feb. 8, 1891, Peter Melera, aged 24 years. Funeral Wednesday, at 9:30 a. m., from No. 153 North Clark-st. to the Church of the Holy Name, thence to Calvary cemetery by carriages.

MAHER—John Maher, beloved son of James and Mary Maher, aged 12 years and 11 months. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 11, from parents' residence, 459 South Morgan-st., to Jesuit Church, thence by C., M. & St. P. to Calvary.

MURPHY—7th inst., at residence, near La Grange, of Bright's disease, Mary Murphy, wife of John A. Murphy, aged 71 years. Funeral the 10th inst. from Catholic Chapel, La Grange, at 10:45 by special train to Calvary Cemetery.

MURPHY—Feb. 9, Thomas J. Murphy, son of Mary and the late Patrick Murphy, aged 25 years. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 9 a. m., from residence of his mother, 162 South Green, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MILLS—Monday, Feb. 9, Mrs. Eliza B. Mills, in her 80th year. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 10 a. m., from her late residence, 3009 Michigan-av. Interment at Lockport, Ill.

PRENDERGAST—Feb. 8, Thomas J. Prendergast, aged 41 years and 10 months. Funeral Tuesday at 1:30 from 164 Walnut, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

RICE—Annie A., beloved wife of William F. Rice. Funeral from her late residence, 39 North Western-av., Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, to St. Mary's Church; thence by carriages to Calvary.

WILLIAMSON—Feb. 8, R. G. Williamson, aged 81 years and 6 months. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock p. m., from the residence of his son Albert, 35 Moore-st., by carriages to Graceland.

WELLS—Feb. 9, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Smith, 3141 Prairie-av., Mary A., wife of George M. Wells. Funeral notice hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE FOURTH WARD REpublican Club will be held at Douglas Hall, 35th-st. and Indiana-av., Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock sharp.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTH Precinct of the Twentieth Ward will meet Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at Frank Weidner's Hall (Brand's Block), North and Clybourn-avs.

THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCE will meet in the Art Institute, Michigan-blvd. and Van Buren-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. Lieut. F. S. Bassett, U. S. Navy, will favor the Academy with a paper on "Science in Naval Warfare."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED young German lady familiar with all domestic work; can play piano; wants situation as housekeeper or companion for traveling party. 256 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING OR OFFICE work by lady. Address T 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. 280 Wells-st.

WANTED—TO WORK ON COMMISSION, HYDE Park real estate salesman; state age, experience, and terms desired; an excellent opportunity for the right man.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT, WARM, FRONT room; 2d floor; day board.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted.

BE WISE IN TIME—LAST WEEK of the GREAT and ONLY
—THOUSANDS—
Acclaim the Surprises offered by RICH & HARRIS.
☆ BOSTON ☆☆☆
☆ HOWARD ☆☆
☆ ATHENÆUM ☆
☆ SPECIALTY CO.
FAVORITES ALL.
CINQUEVALLI
THEY FIRST WON SUCCESS HERE AND THEY PROUDLY MAINTAIN IT.
Every Night—Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Next Sunday—George Thatcher's Minstrels.

FRANZ RUMMEL'S Three Piano Recitals. | CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

FRANZ RUMMEL'S 3 PIANO RECITALS —IN— CHICAGO, ILL., Will occur on Monday Evening, 16th, at 8; also Wednesday and Sat'day Afternoons at 3.
Reserved Seats on main floor $1; also 75c; balance of auditorium, 50c. Seats at Central Music-Hall.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
THIS WEEK ONLY Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
CLARA MORRIS
Tonight, Wednesday, Friday, and Sat. Evening, and Sat. Mat., SARDOU'S ODETTE
Wednesday Matinee, RENEE DE MORAY
Thursday Evening, Only Time, CAMILLE.
SUNDAY NEXT, RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS, Including FAT TEMPLETON And CHARLIE REED, in Miss McGinty.

EDEN MUSEE—Daily Matinee and Evening.
THE SCOTCH DANCER.
Little Addie Smith, the "Queen's Own." Silborn Trio, Greatest Trapese Artists. McNeill & Knoll, Cornet Soloists. Hoffmann's Wonders, Strobouka, Hungarian Orchestra, The World in Wax. Every feature first-class.

NEW WINDSOR—M. B. Leavitt.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Tonight at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
—THE TWO SISTERS—
By Denman Thompson and George W. Ryer.
Sunday Matinee, Feb. 15—Gus Williams and John T. Kelly—U & I.

THE AUDITORIUM—Organ Concerts.
TOMORROW EVENING,
SECOND POPULAR ORGAN CONCERT.
LOUIS FALK.......Organist
MRS. WALTER C. WYMAN.......Contralto
WHITNEY MOCKRIDGE.......Tenor
The Auditorium Organ is without exception the greatest and most complete organ in the world. The main organ, echo organ, stage organ, cathedral chimes, and carillons are all connected with the key-board by electric action.
Popular Concert. Popular Music. Popular Prices.
Reserved Seats 50c, 75c, and $1. Boxes, $8.

THE AUDITORIUM—STANLEY.
Next Friday and Saturday, Feb. 13 and 14, Major J. B. Pond announces the Farewell Appearance in this city of HENRY M.
STANLEY.
Subject First Lecture: INCIDENTS OF TWENTY-THREE YEARS' LIFE AS AN EXPLORER IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
Second Lecture: THE GREAT MARCH ACROSS AFRICA, THE CANNIBALS, PIGMIES, MOUNTAINS, AND RIVERS.
Reserved Seats now on sale
Prices, 50c, $1.00, $1.50. Boxes, $10.

THE AUDITORIUM—"SOUDAN."
Commencing Tuesday, Feb. 17, the Great Historical Melodrama THE
SOUDAN
As produced by Mr. EUGENE TOMPKINS at the BOSTON THEATER, where it scored the greatest run ever made on the Boston stage, 137 CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCES, to the delight of HALF A MILLION PEOPLE. It will be presented here with the
SAME EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS, ALL THE MAGNIFICENT SCENES, APPOINTMENTS, AND REALISTIC EFFECTS.
Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50. BOXES—$10.
Sale of Seats will begin next Thursday, Feb. 12.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Every Night — Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN THE Ugly Duckling

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON.............Manager.
AN ARTISTIC SPECTACULAR SUCCESS.
MARGARET MATHER [IN] JOAN OF ARC
SUPPORTED BY MR. OTIS SKINNER.
Sale of Seats Begins Wednesday | NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 16, Bostonians.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
Mt. CARMEL AIR SHIP.
The Greatest Wonder of the Age.
Flights will take place every other 15 minutes from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
ADMISSION.........25 CENTS.
Saturday Matinee for Children. Admission 10 cents.
Sundays from 2 to 5 p. m.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.
FIRST CONCERT—Third Season.
THE ☆ SYMPHONY ☆ CLUB
Full Orchestra of 55 pieces under the direction of S. E. JACOBSOHN.
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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1891.

BUTTER was two cents higher on the Elgin market yesterday, with limited offerings. Fifteen thousand pounds sold at 27 cents a pound.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was $1.01, which is equal to 78⅛ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 6,677,628 bushels of wheat, 272,405 bushels of corn, 484,550 bushels of oats, 139,136 bushels of rye, and 237,676 bushels of barley. Total, 7,811,395 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 10,516,341 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 28,125,680 bushels of wheat, 2,583,656 bushels of corn, 3,122,853 bushels of oats, 370,900 bushels of rye, and 3,049,985 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 466,514 in wheat and 26,819 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 735,779 bushels.

THERE was an unusually active and strong market at the Chicago Stock Exchange. Prices of several stocks made sharp advances. The New York market was dull, but prices were fairly maintained. Sterling rates were stronger. New York exchange was steady at 25 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were active and excited yesterday. Grain fluctuated rather wildly under the influence of bearish outside news and the heavy buying of several of the heaviest local traders. The bulk of the trading was done below the closing price of Saturday. Provisions were weaker under liberal receipts. As compared with the latest figures of Saturday May wheat closed ⅛ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye strong, barley steady, flax 1 cent higher, May pork 5 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 7½ cents lower.

ONE Sherwood Dixon, a member of the Democratic steering committee at Springfield, proposes under cover of an attempt to establish the Australian balloting system in this State to extend the hours of polling in Chicago to 7 o'clock in the evening. This is the same project that Senator Mahoney has been nursing for four or five years. It is not proposed in the interest of an honest vote. Its purpose is to give Democratic toughs, rounders, and ballot-box stuffers an opportunity in the darkness of the evening to "get in their work" for their favorite candidates. Such a proposal ought to be rejected. There is no demand for the extension of the polling hours in this city. Every one has ample time to vote between the hours of 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. With this feature of the City Election law there must be no tampering.

THE TRIBUNE already has called attention to the refusal of the City Administration to allow any official or public scrutiny of the books and accounts of what is believed to be one of the most extravagant and bummer-infested of the municipal departments. At the same time that all knowledge of the uses to which the taxes paid by the public are put is concealed these taxeaters are clamoring for more taxes, for the removal of all tax limitations, and for the revision of the Constitution so that all restraints may be removed and they may be left free not only to increase taxation ad libitum, but to increase places for bummers where they may get extra wages for little or no work and contribute their bummer services to the ring. To make places and squander money is the sole object of these officeholders, and as an investigation of the affairs of their officeholding would expose it they are determined no inquiries shall be made. They can stand anything except turning the light upon their methods.

THE State of Illinois, in which the Republicans are now trying to secure a Senator by dickering and trickery, gave the Democratic candidate for Treasurer 9,847 majority in November. In the vote for Representatives in Congress the Democratic candidates received over 30,000 more votes than the Republicans. If the people's will is respected Gen. Palmer will be elected Senator. —*New York World.*

The *World* ignores the facts in the case, which were that 5,000 or 6,000 persons of sectarian and nativistic proclivities not acting with the Democrats theretofore cut off the name of the Republican candidate for State Treasurer because he was a foreigner by birth and said to be a Catholic in religious opinion, and voted for the Democratic nominee because they considered him a sort of Know-Nothing, and their votes elected him. The McKinley bill did the business on the Congressional vote not only in Illinois but everywhere else. But for that political blunder Illinois would have given its usual Republican majority. If the contest between Palmer and Oglesby could be submitted to popular vote, say at the ensuing spring elections, there is small doubt Gen. Oglesby would be elected by fully 25,000 votes over his free-trade, State-sovereignty, Calhounite competitor, Palmer.

THE value of this arrangement all depends on whether Brazil extends the concessions solely to products of the United States. Otherwise it amounts to nothing. But meantime, in any event, Mr. Blaine will have won a triumph that will be very generally appreciated.—*Springfield Republican (Mug.).*

The *Republican* need have no fear that Mr. Blaine's triumph will be a barren one. With what other nation will Brazil reciprocate? With France and Germany, which are its competitors, and sharp ones too, in the production of sugar? Hardly. Nor can Brazil reciprocate on the basis of rubber and hides with European nations, for they must admit those articles free or damage their own manufactures. The United States is the great customer for Brazilian coffee. With what foreign Power can Brazil make a reciprocity agreement based on that article which would amount to anything?

If Brazil can find any nation with which it can reciprocate on a basis of sugar, hides, rubber, and coffee as satisfactorily as it has done with the United States it will probably do so. But can the *Republican* point out any such nation? If it cannot it need have no fear of the Brazilian concessions amounting to nothing. Nor, to look at the subject from another point of view, does the reciprocity clause in the Tariff law apply to Brazil alone. Any other nation producing and sending to this country sugar, coffee, hides, or rubber can avail itself of it. France, Germany, and Belgium can send raw sugars here duty free for all time if they remove any reciprocally unequal and unjust duties which they may have imposed on agricultural or other American products. The hides or rubber or coffee of French and German colonies can continue to come in free if those nations show any appreciation of the favor done them. The reciprocity plan, then, is not limited to Pan-America, but takes in every nation which can and will avail itself of its terms.

LABOR UNIONS AND THE FAIR.

The directors of the World's Fair were bitterly denounced at the Sunday evening meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly by a few professional agitators. The resolutions offered seem not to have been adopted, but were referred to a committee of three appointed to act in common with other organizations. The animus of the complaint was that the directory "indicates an intention of refusing to recognize union labor and threatens to employ indiscriminately non-union labor, thereby flooding the labor market of Chicago, with the ultimate intention of destroying the trades unions."

This allegation, of the truth of which no evidence was submitted, was made the pretext for some remarks of an inflammatory character by two or three of the Socialist agitators who pose as workingmen or as friends to those who really do work. Before the members of the labor unions commit themselves to an indorsement of these charges and support of action based upon them it would be wise to make a little investigation of the subject. They would find that the directors are no more actuated by a desire to break up the unions than by a wish to put either Republicans or Democrats in control. It is with them not a matter of politics but of business. Hence they may have decided opinions as to the relative value of the contract versus the day's work system, and view the latter with disfavor, seeing how expensive it is to taxpayers in the matter of street-cleaning and other operations, in which "one stroke today and the next not till tomorrow" is the rule with many of the miscalled workers. But apart from that they have no preferences. They have taken hold of the World's Fair like business-men, in a business way, and recognize the fact that the work has to be done on business principles in order to protect the interests of the stockholders who are furnishing $10,000,000 of the money to be expended on the Fair. But they are making war on nobody, as the labor unions will find when they make that investigation which they wisely determined to do, instead of "going it blind."

More than 11,500 buildings were erected in this city last year at a cost of over $47,000,000. These were constructed for all kinds of people by business methods. They included 7,172 structures of one and two stories, without basements, all of which may be presumed to have been built for workingmen, besides a large number of flats the cost of which determines the rent which other workers have to pay for houseroom for themselves and families. Of the vast amounts paid out for this work organized labor took the lion's share, while unorganized labor hardly took the share of the mouse. It will be the same with work for the World's Fair. The members of the different labor unions will do nearly all of it, and may do it all for anything that the directors will care to say in the matter. There will be no importation of labor by the directors nor will they warrant any. Undoubtedly many workers from other parts of the country, and not a few from abroad, will come here hoping for employment when they are informed that work has actively begun. But this is the case every year, and will continue to be the case, Fair or no Fair. Probably they will come more numerously than usual as a result of the extraordinary demand for their services, just as they did for the rebuilding of Chicago after the great fire. But nearly all of those who came then and will come now belong to or join some of the various trades unions.

The sensible members of trades unions in this city—and THE TRIBUNE believes they are in the great majority—may rest assured that bulldozing resolutions such as these offered at Tommy Morgan's Socialist meeting of Sunday night will do the cause of organized labor more harm than good. The making of such statements and passing of such resolutions will injure the workers themselves—first because the assertions are not true, and secondly for the reason that threats and attempted intimidation almost always fail of their purpose, while whatever may occasionally be gained by them lasts but temporarily. The workers have had enough experience of this in the past, and ought by this time to know better than expect to gain any desirable end by indorsing the incendiary utterances of a few professional agitators, with whom the continued misrepresentation of facts is the only means of escape from well-merited obscurity. Better temper in utterance, more consideration previous to it, a greater regard for facts, and more conservatism in action would stamp the speakers as wiser men and enable them to accomplish much more than will any mere frothy denunciations of employers and directors. They may rest assured that however much they may talk and resolve the directors will regard it as their bounden duty to prevent waste of money and to secure the best attainable results in the expenditure of the capital committed to their charge by the subscribers to the World's Fair. And it is for the interests of the members of trades unions, especially of those who hold stock in the Fair corporation, that they should act thus.

HEALTH FIRST AND NAVIGATION INCIDENTALLY.

The following paragraph is kept standing in the columns of the Chicago *Globe:*

> A vast majority of the people of Chicago, together with practically all the people of the Illinois Valley, agree with Mr. Cooley and agree with the waterway plan. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has at all times been opposed to the waterway. It has at all times been the subservient instrument of South Chicago, and has done everything possible to defeat the drainage plan according to the law of the State. This South Chicago coterie will be in favor of so amending the law as to make a sewer ditch to the valley. The valley people must prepare to be up in arms against this scheme. —*Peoria Herald.*

Why have the Chicago and the Peoria paper gone into partnership on this question? What ax has each to grind? The answer is easy. The *Globe*, as the organ of the organized Cregierite taxeaters of this city, wants the Sanitary District act amended so that the work shall be placed in the hands of the City-Hall gang. That would treble its cost to the taxpayers and permit of the division of millions between thieves in and out of office.

The Peoria paper is the organ of a few malcontents who want the Drainage act turned hind end to, so that a waterway shall be its chief—indeed, its sole—object. They want this city taxed—how heavily they do not care—to furnish steamboat navigation from Chicago to Joliet, and, somehow or other, from there on to Peoria. They insist further that the water flowing down this proposed waterway shall be pure and sparkling, free from all impurities, and that the sewage of this city shall not be allowed to enter it, but shall go out into the lake to poison the drinking water of the people.

The law as it stands does not suit them, for the Supreme Court has decided that it makes sanitation or the preservation of drinking water from pollution the great primary object, while what there is about navigation in the law is merely incidental. That the cutting of the deep channel will add greatly to the volume of water in the Illinois is admitted. That is one of the navigation incidents of the Drainage act, and Chicago finds no fault with it. It will enable the General Government to provide with comparative ease navigation facilities at the rapids in the Illinois between Joliet and La Salle so that steamers drawing five or six feet of water can go from Chicago to St. Louis.

But if the law had made navigation the main thing and sanitation merely an accessory the Supreme Court would have declared it unconstitutional at once. The Legislature cannot directly or indirectly force the citizens of Chicago to tax themselves to dig a canal. The State itself cannot do it till the Constitution is amended. When it has been changed if the State wishes to build a canal it can do it, and can raise the money by taxing all the counties, in which case Cook would pay its full share. But that man who says the General Assembly can force Chicago to build with money raised exclusively within its own limits a canal which will be of great benefit to the whole State is an ignoramus who ought to devote a little study to the Constitution of Illinois.

People can see now why this Chicago and this Peoria paper are working together so amicably. Each represents a set of taxeaters. The *Globe* represents Chicago cormorants, and the *Herald* valley vultures united by a common desire to plunder the taxpayers of this city.

CLEVELAND STILL LIVING IN THE PAST.

The following is the latest epistle from Grover Cleveland, chief letter-writer for the Democracy:

> NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Alexander D. Noyes, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have received the invitation you sent me to attend a dinner given by the Tariff Reform Club of Mont Clair, N. J., the 6th, and I regret that my engagements are such that I cannot accept the same. It gives me great pleasure to note the growth of Democratic sentiments and to know that the cause of tariff reform has commended itself to the voters.
>
> Nothing can excuse the Democratic party if at this time it permits the neglect or subordination of the question of tariff reform. In the first place, the principle involved is plainly and unalterably right. This of itself should be sufficient reason for constant activity in its behalf.
>
> Secondly, we have aroused a spirit of inquiry among our countrymen which it is our duty to satisfy; and, thirdly, there may be added to these considerations the promise of success held out to the party which honestly perseveres in the propagation of sound and true political principles. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

This is additional evidence of the fact that he has not learned that the world has moved since His Ponderosity became President. Absorbed in the issues of the past, he does not know that new ones have arisen. He does not know that the Mills bill is dead, and that the status of the tariff question has been modified radically by the Blaine reciprocity policy. The latter is the question which the two great parties are discussing now. The Republicans are for a reciprocity which benefits each of the reciprocating parties, as in the case of Brazil and the United States. The Democrats are for an unlimited reciprocity with nations producing competitive goods, which will benefit them by opening to them the great American market, but which will injure the United States by the destruction of its manufactures till such time as its workmen will consent to work for a half or two-thirds of their present wages.

There is another thing which this Rip Van Winkle of a letter-writer does not seem to know, and that is the radical change of front of his party on the money question. From being bimetallic, it has swung clear around to be monometallic, eager to drive out all the gold and replace it with stumptail silver. When silver was remonetized in 1878 nearly all the Democrats in Congress, except a few from the Eastern States who were gold monometallists, voted with the great mass of the Republicans to restore silver to its old status. The law provided for the minimum coinage of $30,000,000 and the maximum coinage of $60,000,000 per year. The minimum quantity only was coined until last year, when the Republicans, seeing the increasing quantity of gold in the country—$500,000,000 at least—and knowing that each dollar in gold could hold up one dollar in silver, passed the act of 1890 requiring the yearly coinage of what under the old law had been the maximum number of dollars.

But while most of the Democrats used to be bimetallists, though a few, with Cleveland at their head, were gold monometallists, the entire party, substantially, has swung around in favor of stumptail silver monometallism. Only eight Democrats were found in the House of Representatives to vote against a proposition tacked on to an appropriation bill requiring the Government to pay $1.25 an ounce for all the silver in the world, while the bullion price in London is but $1.04—a gratuity of 21 cents on each ounce.

Only eight Democrats! Where were the thirteen Democrats from New York and its vicinity whose constituents are opposed to monometallic stumptailism? Where were the New England, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana Democrats, representing States opposed to this new-fangled monometallism? Where were those from New Jersey, Maryland, and other States which are against a depreciated currency? Where were the Democratic papers of New York and other cities while their party was being reformed on these new lines? With hardly an exception they did not chirp or whisper a word of opposition to the new departure.

And what is the old gold monometallist, Cleveland, doing at this critical juncture? Still "harping on my daughter." Still raking around in the ashes of the political campfires of two and a half years ago to find an issue. He says "nothing can excuse the Democratic party if at this time it permits the neglect or subordination of the question of tariff reform." Is he so wrapped up in the dead past that he does not see that his party has "subordinated" his venerable issue to the introduction of a stumptail silver currency, and the driving from the country of every grain of the gold which it has taken so many years to accumulate?

He cannot be so blind as not to see that. Why, then, if he has not changed his sentiments and become like his party a convert to stumptail silver, does he not come out and denounce the Democratic Senators and Representatives who have sanctioned by their votes a destructive financial policy which, once entered on, can have no other ending than fiatism? The silence of Cleveland on this occasion means either that he has been converted to silver monometallism but does not like to own up to it for fear of being called inconsistent or that he retains his old views but dare not announce them lest they lose him the Presidential nomination. But whatever the cause may be, his silence bespeaks him a coward, afraid to tackle the burning question of the day and evading its discussion and babbling incessantly about something which happened before the flood. And as Americans hate a coward and like a statesman who runs to grit rather than to fat, Cleveland will not be made President again and will not get a nomination even.

FORGOTTEN OBLIGATIONS OF THE "JOURNAL."

Says the *Evening Journal:*

> Perhaps THE TRIBUNE will now tell its readers that the following paragraphs, clipped from that paper on the dates named, have the same meaning:

Feb. 1, 1891.	*Oct. 25, 1871.*
THE TRIBUNE and *Journal* worked in partnership for some time, we letting them have our machinery in the afternoon and working it at night ourselves.	We expect to receive a new four-cylinder from New York in a few days. Meanwhile, by the courtesy of the *Journal*, we shall use their press when not employed in printing their own edition.

Perhaps the *Journal* will now tell its readers that from the 10th until the 25th of October, 1871, THE TRIBUNE was printed in part on its own Taylor press with power furnished by its own engine and boiler, and in part on presses which it hired from S. P. Rounds, and that part of the *Journal's* edition was printed on THE TRIBUNE'S machine for some time after the fire, as it had neither press nor boiler of its own until Oct. 25—two weeks after the fire—and, furthermore, that the money THE TRIBUNE paid the *Journal* for the use of its four-cylinder for one month, when unoccupied by that concern, helped it materially to pay for said press.

The *Journal* appears to be determined to ignore the fact that from the 9th of October, when it printed in a building rented by THE TRIBUNE, on a Gordon press belonging to THE TRIBUNE, a fly-sheet set up with type belonging to THE TRIBUNE, until the time, about the 25th of October, when it got its four-cylinder press, it was dependent on the unappreciated courtesy of THE TRIBUNE for everything. But for the benefits then conferred, which have disgruntled the *Journal* ever since, that paper, like the *Times* and the *Republican*, would have been houseless, typeless, and pressless for weeks. Being anticipated by the superior energy of THE TRIBUNE in renting and buying outright, regardless of cost, the only available printing rooms, material, and facilities then in the city, it begged to be allowed to use a portion of THE TRIBUNE'S leasehold and to use the type and other printing material owned by THE TRIBUNE. It promised to be as little trouble as possible. It was let in on THE TRIBUNE'S premises from sympathy at its forlorn condition, because otherwise it would have been a journalistic tramp for an indefinite period. That kindness, it appears, it cannot forgive, but at least common decency would suggest that it should nurse its ill-feelings for the important favor received in silence.

THE TWO KINDS OF RECIPROCITY.

A Chicago paper prints the following table setting forth the reciprocity arrangement between this country and Brazil:

Brazilian products taken by the United States.	*American products taken by Brazil.*
Sugar,	Wheat,
Molasses,	Flour,
Coffee,	Corn,
Hides,	Maize,
India rubber,	Corn-meal,
Cocoa,	Starch,
Dye woods,	Rye,
Tropical fruits.	Rye flour,
	Buckwheat,
	Buckwheat flour,
	Barley,
	Potatoes,
	Beans,
	Peas,
	Oats,
	Pork, salted,
	Pickled pork,
	Bacon,
	Fish,
	Cotton-seed oil,
	Coal,
	Resin,
	Tar,
	Pitch,
	Turpentine,
	Tools,
	Implements,
	Machinery,
	Engines,
	Instruments,
	Books,
	Railway material.

Then, being evidently the victim of profound ignorance, the paper comments on it thus:—"Evidently the foreigners get the best of the bargain." It does not seem so to the sensible non-Democratic mind. It looks much as if a large number of the products of this country will be consumed by Brazil to the great benefit of American farmers and other producers, while a comparatively small number of Brazilian products will be taken by this country. But, as the list of articles shows, each country is a gainer by the arrangement. Those which the United States admits free do not enter into competition with American products. Those which Brazil admits free enter into competition with no Brazilian products. There is, therefore, a reciprocity of benefits.

The table which the Chicago Democratic paper would like to print would be one explanatory of the beauties of reciprocity between this country and England, Germany, France, Belgium, etc. In one column would be the scanty list of the few things those countries would take from the United States—pork, flour, wheat, butter, cheese, oil, and cotton—while in the other column would be about a thousand competitive articles made abroad by cheaper labor which they would pour into American ports until the manufactures of this country had been destroyed. The quantity of American products sent abroad would depend on the competition of other lands producing the same articles with cheaper labor and would diminish rather than increase. Hence the cheap goods imported would have to be paid for with gold and silver mainly—if Democratic legislation leaves any gold in the United States—and the country would be ruined. But from the reciprocity with Brazil and other American States no such evil consequences will flow.

IRISH NATIONALITY.

United Ireland, Mr. Parnell's organ, has stated in no uncertain manner the full extent of the demand which he is prepared to make. It says:

> Is a mere Parliament the end we are aiming at—the goal of Ireland's aspirations—is this the thing for which we have striven so long and so bitterly? Is an assembly with a Prime Minister, a mace, and a Sergeant-at-Arms to satisfy the yearning and longing of the Irish heart? No, fellow-countrymen, we are struggling to make Ireland a nation. Has not Jersey a Parliament and a Constitution? Has she not command over her own Judges, her own police, her own revenue, and her own industrial resources—nay, over her own State militia, and yet who thinks of Jersey as a nation? Is nothing more than a native Legislature needed to give us more potatoes and cheaper traveling? How can these things make Ireland a nation? Parliament is not nationality. It is only the means by which nationality is fostered and nourished. Give Ireland the best Parliament you can imagine—one that would plant the peasant firmly on the soil, develop the resources of the country, drain its rivers, and make the land blossom like a garden, but at the same time would encourage English ways and form our morals and manners after the English standard—why, it would be a thousand times better that we remained forever as we are than that this should come to pass.

There are obstacles which seem unsurmountable in the way of this wholesale demand for independent Irish nationality. There are thirty-three million people in England and Scotland, nearly all Protestants. There are three and a half million of Catholics and one and a quarter million of Protestants in Ireland. The one and a quarter million of Protestants would resist with all their well-known energy and determination separation from the Protestant protection of Great Britain and severance from the Empire. They regard with lively fear the prospect of being ruled over by the three and a half million of Catholics in the island. Americans have little conception of the bitterness of this feeling and of the horror with which the Irish Protestants would regard the possibility of being left to the "tender mercies" of what they call their hereditary, race, and religious enemies.

As a matter of practical politics the Parnell scheme, if *United Ireland* correctly states it, is impossible in the present state of things. The thirty-odd million Protestants of England and Scotland and the million and a quarter of Protestants in Ireland will not give their consent to the independence of Ireland as a separate nation, for that is what the demand amounts to. The Protestant element dreads being governed by the Catholic majority, and, even if England and Scotland should concede it, there would probably be a good deal of blood shed before the Ulster Protestants would submit. Again, if Mr. Gladstone should concede national independence to Ireland it would result only in destroying both himself and his party. He could not deliver the thing promised any more than the Northern Democratic leaders could now deliver National independence to the States which seceded under Jeff Davis. Mr. Parnell himself recognized its impossibility long ago, when he declared it was useless to hope to secure independence, except in case of some serious disaster to Great Britain by European invasion, and even then, as soon as recovered from, it would proceed to reconquer Ireland. Practical politics is in the way of dismemberment of the "United Kingdom." The most the dominant Irish element can expect is to secure local home rule in domestic affairs; to have a Legislature of their own to make their domestic laws, levy and expend their taxes, control their police, and possess the rights that an American State—say Illinois—enjoys in the Union.

OUR COMMERCE WITH BRAZIL.

During the year ending June 30, 1890, we bought from Brazil fifty-nine million dollars' worth of its products and sold it eleven millions of ours.

The diplomatic consular report made to the British Parliament in 1889 contains this statement:

> The United States of America takes much over half the coffee export of Brazil, over half the india-rubber, fully half the hides and horns, and about two-fifths of the sugar crop, altogether about half the entire exports, while the imports into Brazil from the United States barely reach one-seventh of the total, the remainder being paid via Europe instead of direct export of products.

In 1888 there were entered at the port of Rio de Janeiro, not counting goods admitted free, twenty-five million dollars of imports from Great Britain, nine millions from France, seven millions from Germany, and four millions from the United States.

The trade of Brazil is now principally with Europe. The statistics for 1888 of the single port of Rio de Janeiro, at which more than half of the commerce of the Republic is carried on, show the division of Brazilian trade:

	Exported to.	*Imported from.*
Germany	$5,725,218	$7,237,056
France	3,921,661	9,265,589
Great Britain	2,469,655	25,695,748
United States	31,934,520	4,008,312

The Blaine reciprocity treaty is intended to correct this one-sided business by enabling our people to pay for their imports from Brazil by their exports instead of with gold to be spent by Brazilian merchants in payment of European goods which should have been purchased in this country.

Trade with Brazil.

> The Administration is vindicating its splendid reciprocity policy in a way that compels the admiration and gratitude of the whole country. The new treaty with Brazil, accomplished so promptly upon the adoption by Congress of the law empowering the President to negotiate, is one of the wisest and most helpful acts of statesmanship which have been performed by any Administration. Last year we sent $70,000,000 into Brazil, just about half her total earnings from exports. We bought two-thirds of her coffee and one-half of her rubber. We received in return only about $7,000,000; the balance, $63,000,000, went to enrich Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. It went to support British, French, German, and Italian shipping companies. We supplied one-half the money which Brazil spent for her imports and allowed it to go into the pockets of our rivals. Could anything be more foolish, more short-sighted?—*New York Tribune.*

And yet that is just what McKinley, Reed, and their Chinese-wall chumps did. They used all their thick wits to prevent Blaine from having any authority to make reciprocity treaties with any American country. Of course the Democrats helped them and denounced the reciprocity clauses of the bill unless European manufactures were also let in free and American manufactures were knocked out. But what better could be expected of that Calhounite party?

ACROSS the slimy swamp and watery waste that separate New Orleans and Galveston these two cities are throwing unseemly adjectives at each other. It is time for Minneapolis and St. Paul to kiss and make up.

A CORRESPONDENT in Peoria finds this definition in the dictionary:

> Cytode—The supposed simplest form of independent life; a mass of protoplasm without a nucleus.

This reminds the correspondent of the mass of protoplasm known as the mugwump and moves him to break out in this style:

> How many mugwumps went to the front?
> Is the query for all creation.
> Did they fall like ghosts in the marshes low?
> Does the swamp grass cover a million or so?
> Does the moss on their lowly headstones grow
> Because they fought for the Nation?
>
> Where *were* the mugwumps in 'sixty-one?
> Their deeds—what poets have sung them?
> Were they ever seen building a pontoon bridge?
> Was G. William Curtis at Mission Ridge,
> With his comrades firing from copse and hedge?
> No! There wasn't a mugwump among them.

THE peacemaker of the New York State Senate is Col. William Brown. There was a certain Capt. William Brown of the renowned Mackerel Brigade, whose heroic exploits filled the country with his fame during the Civil War, but this, doubtless, is another Brown.

THE loss of two of Sarah Bernhardt's pet snakes on account of the inclemency of the weather in New York looks like a judgment on her for not coming straight to Chicago.

SOME men are born for lofty deeds, some reach the heights by slow degrees, and some thaw dynamite.

THE New York *Continent* appears to be about 500 per cent better than the old *Star*, and there is room for improvement still.

WHEN the Democrats at Springfield have become tired of voting for John M. Palmer let them try the experiment of presenting ex-Congressman Neece as their candidate for Senator. The Hon. Bill has had much experience in public life. He is as good a Democrat as the Hon. John, and knows more about farming in one minute than the General knows in a year. Trot out Bro. Neece.

NEWFOUNDLAND is growing restive also, and is kicking in the traces. The wrinkles on John Bull's horns are growing deeper and deeper.

AND Rudyard didn't like our water! If any designing cab-driver imposed on the trusting nature of that guileless young man and persuaded him to try a glass of Chicago River water it was a very mean trick.

WHENEVER a church is in debt the mortgage is held by the Devil.—*St. Louis Republic.*

This is hard on the good men who usually act as the agents in such cases and furnish the money. Isn't the *Republic* mistaken?

GEN. MILES is a rider of the bicycle. Mounted on his swift "safety" he spins along the boulevards in a way that would make even a stolid Indian grunt in surprise.

EDWARD BELLAMY, editor of the *New Nation*, admits that he receives a larger salary than the boy who sweeps out his office, but places the blame for this, by a process of ingenious reasoning, on the present falsely constructed social and economic system. When everything has become properly nationalized, he intimates, this inequality will be banished and the office-boy will command the same wages as the editor. Mr. Bellamy is a beautiful theorist, but his example would be worth more than his precept if he would begin now to practice what he preaches.

IN A MINOR KEY.

And the Big Man Stood No Chance.

Aunt Rachel—"Yes, I like him well enough, Jerusha; but how did you ever happen to marry a man a head shorter than you are?"

Niece—"I had to choose, auntie, between a little man with a big salary and a big man with a little salary."

Modernized Version.

Doctor—"Troubled with insomnia? My dear sir, medicines will not cure you. Go and hear the Rev. Dr. Fourthly."

Caller—"Alas, sir, I am the Rev. Dr. Fourthly."

Thrifty Caution.

Oddson—"Why are you always asking me for a cigarette? Why don't you buy your own?"

Ends—"I don't want to get into the (puff, puff) habit of (puff) smoking the darned things, Oddson."

PERSONALS.

Editor Anthony of the Leavenworth *Times* cannot give up Senator Ingalls entirely, so he nominates him for Congress.

Keely, the motor man, thinks the three greatest men in the world are Koch, Pasteur, and another gentleman whose name he modestly declines to mention.

Ex-Secretary Bayard, although in fair health, is aging so rapidly that it is feared he will soon be obliged to call the "closure" on himself so far as an active interest in mundane affairs is concerned.

Kossuth always finishes the day with a game of billiards, and, though he is 89 years old, he plays with a steady hand and usually wins. Possibly his opponent may think that it would be discourteous to beat him.

Senator Eustis of Louisiana has the reputation of being the laziest man in Congress. He is likewise the largest man in the Senate. He is a fine orator, however, and whenever he speaks the Senate is sure to listen.

The young Crown Prince of Siam is taking to authorship and has just won a prize in a story competition. As the courtiers were the judges of merit it may be taken for granted that they made no mistake in their award.

Gen. Booth is a bit of a humorist and it is supposed that among the most interesting chapters in his "Darkest England" will be one explaining how he has kept England in the dark as to his financial proceedings.

Baron Hirsch's charities to the poor of his race in Austria and other parts of Europe already amount to $12,500,000. Baron Hirsch is 55 years old, has a wife and no children, and is reported to have a fortune of $100,000,000.

The Prince of Wales has presented to John Hare a silver snuffbox for his recent performance at Sandringham. Such a gift is not to be sneezed at, to be sure, but ordinary managers would be glad if they could get big actors on equal terms.

Senator Stanford says he receives on an average 200 letters a day commending the bill he introduced in the Senate by which money can be borrowed on land from the Government at 2 per cent per annum. Cranks must be more numerous than had been believed.

Chauncey Depew says: "I lately got a letter praising my speeches and saying: 'So much have they impressed me that I have but one great wish. It is to listen to the speech you—' Here I reached the end of the page. On turning the sheet over I read the rest: 'would make after a dinner in your railway restaurant at Poughkeepsie.'"

Charles Bradlaugh owed much of his success as an orator to his fine stage presence. He was 6 feet 2 inches in height and magnificently proportioned. His gestures were most dramatic. In his lecture on Oliver Cromwell, in the passage where he describes Cromwell as drawing his sword and throwing away the scabbard, he was accustomed to put so much spirit into the action that the audience could almost see the flashing of the imaginary blade. Once an old army officer called out; "My God! That man has been in the cavalry!" And so he had been.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Patience" should be taken off a monument and put at the end of a telephone.—*Washington Post.*

The only certain way to judge a man's position in society by his dress is when you see him in the penitentiary garb.—*Texas Siftings.*

Prohibitionist Ghost (in sheol)—"Well, this is something like!" Satan (aghast)—"What?" P. G.—"This is something like, I say; it's even dryer than Kansas!"—*New York Herald.*

Tommy—"Did you do much fighting during the war, pa?" Pa—"I did my share of it, Tommy." Tommy—"Did you make the enemy run?" Pa—"You're right, I did, Tommy." Tommy—"Did they catch you, pa?"—*Boston Courier.*

Lecturer—"The successive campaigns of the Romans into Gaul form, perhaps, the only record of a series of successful failures in his—" Auditor (interrupting)—"What's the matter with the Delaware peach crop?"—*Drake's Magazine.*

"Buy a pair of eyeglasses from me, sir?" asked the peddler, "finer or more lasting wares you won't find in the city. I have been fired three times today out of second-story windows and not a single glass is broken."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

"I wonder you don't enter the prize ring," said Mrs. Wings to Scales, her grocer. "Me, mum? Lord, what would I be doing that for?" "It only occurred to me that you might compete for the lightweight championship."—*St. Joseph News.*

His Sister—"Carrie Golddust has just asked me to be one of her bridesmaids." Jack—"By Jove! Do you know, I think brides are some of the greatest fools there are!" "Why?" "Because they never marry the best man, don't you know." —*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Miss Agnes Huntington made her reappearance in Chicago, after an absence of some five years, at the Columbia last evening, presenting for the first time in Chicago "Paul Jones," an English adaptation of a French opera by Planquette, which had been sung by her for over 300 consecutive nights in London and with success through the East. She was greeted last evening by an audience of splendid size and most excellent quality, and the reception accorded her upon her entrance and at the close of the second act was cordial almost to the point of an ovation.

"Paul Jones" is a tuneful, well-constructed light opera in no way exceptional so far as plot or music are concerned, but possessing melodic numbers well written and satisfactorily orchestrated, a plot complicated enough to keep interest alive to the last, numerous pleasing dances, and comedy, which, while generally inane, is small in quantity, thus compensating for inherent solemnity.

Of the company Miss Huntington is unmistakably the star, standing in every respect far above her generally good, but in no wise exceptional, coworkers. Her voice has improved since last heard here, deepening and increasing in that velvety richness and pure contralto quality which made her so great a favorite when with the Ideals and Bostonians. She sings with excellent method, her phrasing, shading, and expression being artistic and making her work in the highest degree enjoyable. Her assumption of a masculine rôle is manly and entirely free from the weakness usually found in such portrayals. She costumes the part with exquisite taste, and satisfies the eye by her appearance as fully as she does the ear by her singing.

Of the assisting talent Hallen Mostyn as Bouillabaise and Albert James as Pierre were the most satisfactory. The characters are the comedy rôles of the opera, and although the jokes are stupid and the "business" usually antique. Yet by dash and spirit the two actors raise the rôles out of their weakness and make them reasonably attractive.

Eric Thorne as the Don did a bit of clever character work in the last act, and dances and sings well. Fanny Wentworth acted Chopinette with all the vim that was required, and, although her singing was weak, yet by neat dancing and bright acting she made the part a successful one. Miss Van Breydel has a soprano voice pleasing in the lower register but metallic and disagreeable in the upper. Her best work was done in the duet, "A Little Bird," in the first act. Karl Mora, Hever d'Egville, and Millie Marsden completed the cast, but call for no especial mention. The chorus sings fairly well, but dances better, the dances in fact being among the best features of the performance.

The opera is attractively mounted and costumed, moves with the smoothness resultant from frequent repetitions, and is as a whole as enjoyable an operatic work as the season has offered.

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Not a brilliant audience, but one that was large and kindly disposed, filled the Grand on the occasion of Mrs. Leslie Carter's first entrance on the Chicago boards. When the new actress in the rôle of the heroine in "The Ugly Duckling" came running down a flight of steps, and disported herself as a merry and impulsive girl, the assemblage greeted her with a long burst of applause, as much as to say, "Take courage; we all wish you well." But Mrs. Carter hardly did herself justice in good looks as she stood in the half-lights of the stage. She was naturally nervous, and this the audience condoned. One learned from the chaotic condition of the play that Kate, as the "Ugly Duckling" was called, had resigned her noble British lover to her brunette sister. She stood as the first curtain descended throwing roses at the happy couple as it moved away, and she struck a stiff, theatrical attitude. But the crowd increased in warmth and gave the débutante no less than four recalls.

In a simple and reasonable play Mrs. Carter's success would have been undoubted, because her personality was engaging, and her ability was what would be expected of a well-trained novice. But the play, purporting to give a picture of American society, was ridiculous. It was once complained that Sheridan and his school made servants speak like wits. In "The Ugly Duckling" ladies and gentlemen are made to use the wit and language of servants. In the second act the "bonny Kate," as the personages are fond of calling the heroine, finds that she is an object of jealousy to her sister, and sacrifices herself for a second time by offering to marry the Dolly (see "London Assurance") of the play. In the third act the villain is foiled. Here the action becomes as wildly romantic as the climax of a love story in *The Chambermaid's Own.* The villain, who is a Corsican, entices the brunette sister to his apartments, and nothing will do the heroic blonde but to sacrifice herself (for the third time) by taking Hester's place. The villain apparently has both girls in his power, when "bonny Kate," soaking a rose in drugged wine, sends the rascal to sleep in a stupor of aromatic pain. This is the climax. There is a fourth act in which, one hopes, both sisters achieve happiness.

The play is simply without human interest. The heroine puts herself to a great deal of trouble about people to whom the audience is indifferent. If the actors had any story to tell they would have told it entertainingly. Miss Ida Vernon has been for years an ideal mamma of society. Mr. W. H. Thompson is always an ideal "old man," but he lacked tone. As for E. J. Henley, he should have been seen in a play of his choosing. That superb villain could only have vindicated his existence by destroying the authors of "The Ugly Duckling."

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Miss Mather has hitched her wagon to a star in attempting to play Joan of Arc. She has thrown herself with earnestness into the work, and communicated much of her own enthusiasm to her audience. Although the play is far from being a great one it affords the actress an escape from the Shakspearean rut in which she has been floundering for seven years. One hopes that liberty means her development.

The present drama, which was done into English by Mr. William Young of Chicago, was written by Jules Barbier and first produced in Paris in 1874. It was revived during the late exhibition to provide a theatrical safety-valve for the patriotic steam of the Parisian populace. The great Sarah played the saintly maiden, making her the incarnation of French glory. Miss Mather has a harder task than the Frenchwoman, for the conditions are different. Among others, Chicagoans are not rejoicing over the success of a World's Exposition, but are enduring the strain of an Atlas-like undertaking.

"Joan of Arc" is a series of pictures, not a play. The first shows the peasant girl in her country home, where she dreams of her mission and hears celestial voices drowning the accents of an earthly love. The mystical side of the vision-beholding maiden is not grasped by the actress; even if this phase were portrayed it is doubtful that a matter-of-fact audience of today would sympathize with the medieval ideal. Such an ideal would find appreciation only in conventual seclusion. While Miss Mather is more literal than spiritual in her interpretation of the Maid, she gives declamatory fervor to the dignified speeches uttered in the Court of Charles. In rousing the King and courtiers from their ignoble sloth and in inspiring their souls with patriotism, the actress struck the key of true feeling and made a profound impression on the audience. It was a splendid situation at the end of this second act where the Maid at the head of the court shouts the war cry of the crusades, "God Wills It!" In several passages like this Miss Mather made one forget the mannerisms which which are so annoying in her ordinary delivery—a gasping tremulousness and a sing-song intonation.

The remainder of the play fails to sustain one's interest. In the third act is given a glimpse of the warrior Maid fighting on the ramparts of Orleans. The fourth act, which is practically a bit of pantomime, reveals the King's coronation. In the last act Joan is seen in prison, where she is tempted and tortured by her enemies. And this scene changes to the last of all—that of the virgin martyr at the stake.

Mr. Otis Skinner played with brusque manner and rough humor the part of brave La Hire. Mr. Malone had not a showy part in that of the King; he made it amiably weak after the author's intention. A certain restraint in the giving of orders would be more ideally monarchical. Repose and a handsome presence were contributed to the performance by Miss Leonore Bradley in the rôle of the "King's favorite."

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The advance sale of boxes and seats for the new Stanley lectures at the Auditorium next Friday and Saturday began yesterday morning and will continue during the present week. Mr. Stanley's first lecture will be entitled "Incidents of Twenty-three Years' Life as an Explorer in Central Africa." In this lecture he will give the true story of his discovery of Livingstone, and coming to later years will treat in a new way his recent exploits and adventures in the Dark Continent. The second lecture will describe the cannibals, pigmies, mountains, and rivers of Africa. Both lectures have made strong impressions in the East.

Among other theatrical attractions were the Boston Howard Athenæum company at the Haymarket, John A. Stevens in "Wife for Wife," a paraphrase of "Othello," at the Alhambra, Vernona Jarbeau in "Starlight" at Havlin's, and "After Twenty Years" at the Clark Street.

Hooley's was comfortably filled. Miss Morris appeared in Sardou's "Odette," in which Miss Rehan and Mme. Modjeska have been seen. Maternal love is the theme, and the treatment of it by Miss Morris will receive attention in another notice.

Rapidly Swelling Pensions—Where Is the Stop?

The Pension Appropriation bill was passed in the Senate Saturday. It appropriates for pensions for the year $133,173,085; for fees and expenses of examining surgeons, $1,500,000; for salaries of eighteen pension agents, $72,000; and for clerk hire $400,000—a total of more than 135 millions. During the discussion Mr. McPherson inquired of Mr. Allison whether the amount appropriated in the bill would be sufficient for the year. Mr. Allison replied that he believed it would be, but admitted that there might be a deficiency of five, six, eight, or *ten millions.* In other words, the expenditures for pensions during the year must reach at least $135,000,000, and may rise to $145,000,000. Nineteen years ago the annual appropriation for pensions fell short of $35,000,000, and James A. Garfield, as Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, said: "We may reasonably expect that the expenditures for pensions will hereafter steadily decrease, unless our legislation should be unwarrantably extravagant."—*Ex.*

Our Exports to Brazil.

According to a document sent to Congress by the President last July we only exported to Brazil in the year 1889:

Breadstuffs	$2,812,281
Provisions	438,365
Refined petroleum	532,367
Wood and lumber	384,495

The Brazilian duty on flour, according to the same document, was 20 cents, on kerosene $1.10, on hams $4.70, on canned meats $5.70, on lard $2.30 per hundredweight, on lumber 67 cents per cubic meter, and on furniture pretty high rates, ranging from 12 cents each on common chairs to $15.12 on the most expensive tables. And in addition all these are articles which we are best able to supply, duty or no duty, and of course we shall supply more of them if the Brazilian customs tax is repealed or lessened.—*Ex.*

Stumptail Silver and Soldiers' Pensions.

New York Tribune: Stewart and Bland may rest assured that their attempt to force Congress into unlimited coinage of silver, by making the pensions of 700,000 veterans and their dependent relatives turn upon the acceptance of that radical change in the currency [paying their pensions in 80 cent silver dollars], will recoil upon them and the disorganizing fanatics who act with them. The public will come to realize, before action on the matter ends, that the silver party is completely reckless and desperate, and as indifferent to the honor of the Nation as to the personal honor of Senators who have broken written pledges.

Convenient, but Not Business.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The silver-pool investigation is being conducted apparently upon the theory that as soon as a trail gets fresh a new line of search should be adopted. This is convenient for the parties who are implicated, but it is not in accordance with the popular idea of the duty of an investigating committee.

Singular Silence.

New York *Tribune:* Speech is silver and silence golden. But no silver issues from the mouth of Grover Cleveland touching the silver question. Singular isn't it?

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

GOLD OF THE COBDEN CLUB

IT IS SAID TO HAVE CAUSED TROUBLE IN SWEDEN.

An Editor Tried for Libel for Charging Certain Politicians with Receiving British Money for Carrying on the Free-Trade Agitation—The New Italian Ministry Not Likely to Last Long—Tomb of the High Priests of Ammon.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A curious libel case has been before the law courts of Sweden. It appears that a Swedish newspaper named *Motala Postes* accused certain persons of high social position, one of them being the late General Director of Customs, and another the present Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stockholm, with having received subsidies from the Cobden Club amounting to £12,000 for carrying on a free-trade agitation in their country. The court dismissed the libel, the writer pleading that all the statements were true, claiming that Prince Bismarck has been able, through the German Embassy in London, to obtain a copy of the club's secret accounts, and these accounts fully bore out the statements that had been made. The writer of the article received his information in such a way that there could be no question about its authenticity, and he further alleged that these secret accounts would be soon published in Berlin.

NOT A LONG-LIVED MINISTRY.

In All Probability Italy Will Soon Have a New Cabinet.

ROME, Feb. 9—The new Cabinet, with the Marquis di Rudini as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, really represents a coalition of the Conservatives, who are in a decided minority in the Chamber, with Sig. Nicotera, the new Minister of the Interior, who is merely a politician with a few followers and not a man of any great force. It is easily to be foreseen that the Ministry will be of short life, but Italy is inclined at this moment to accept any Cabinet which will accomplish great economies in the national expenditures. If the Rudini administration adopts a wise policy in accordance with the sentiment of the people Parliament will try to support it, but the outlook is not promising. So far as the Marquis di Rudini is concerned, he engages to adopt a more or less liberal policy, and he expects to have with him a majority of about 100 in the Chamber of Deputies. He will have recourse to a solution only if he should meet with unexpected difficulties. The "unexpected" difficulties, however, appear to be ready made to his hand at the start, partly in the expected conflict between himself and Sig. Nicotera, who is an ambitious man, for political ascendency. Another source of trouble will be the financial affairs of the country, for Gen. Cosenz, the Chief of Staff, has declared that it is not possible to make any material and permanent reduction in the military expenditure, and this is the principal complaint of the Radicals in the Chamber.

The Marquis di Rudini today had an audience with King Humbert, at which he presented the list of names of those to whom he had decided to offer portfolios. His Majesty approved it and the Cabinet will stand:

Marquis di Rudini, Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ad interim Minister of Marine.
Sig. Colombo, Minister of Finance.
Sig. Nicotera, Minister of the Interior.
Sig. Luzzatti, Minister of the Treasury.
Sig. Pelloux, Minister of War.
Sig. Branca, Minister of Public Works and ad interim Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.
Sig. Ferrari, Minister of Justice.
Sig. Chimini, Minister of Agriculture.
Sig. Villarli, Minister of Instruction.

King Humbert has offered a title to Sig. Crispi, but the honor was refused, and Crispi has reopened his law office. He has accepted a brief from the General Navigation company as defendant in a suit now pending.

The length of time that the Ministerial crisis has lasted caused great surprise to all not behind the scenes, but we are able to throw light upon the matter from the best sources. The King supported Crispi as long as he could without showing his hand. By forcing the majority of the representatives to overthrow the Ministry to admit that they were powerless his Majesty had hoped to lead them to see the necessity of Crispi's remaining in power, so that he might simply decline to accept the Prime Minister's resignation. When the sovereign perceived that the crown was thus brought into too prominent controversy he bowed to the exigencies of the situation, and none too soon, as Sig. Rudini was on the point of taking the train for Florence and Sig. Nicotera had already started for Naples. The King nevertheless did not yield every point. He resisted the demands for economy in the war budget which Pelloux had made a condition of his entering the Cabinet. They finally came to terms.

It is stated that a saving of 12,000,000 lire is possible in the naval estimates. An examination shows that the finances in the Marine Department are in a state of great disorder. For instance, while there are only 12,108 men afloat estimates are made for provisions for 17,660 men.

The *Riforma*, Sig. Crispi's organ, declares that the new Ministers are all at variance with one another and that it is doubtful if France will support the proposed commercial arrangement with Italy.

King Humbert administered the oath of office to the Ministers of the new Cabinet today. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies will meet again Saturday.

Sig. Branca, Minister of Public Works, in a conversation with a Deputy today said that the new ministerial program would deal chiefly with economics in the public service, including the War and Marine Departments. The policy of the Cabinet, he said, would be entirely pacific, but it would be necessary to ask for fresh foreign capital, which Italy could not do without. The *Popolo Romano* today, referring to the members of the new Italian Cabinet, says that Sig. Colombo, the Minister of Finance, is an electrician; that Sig. Branca, the Minister of Public Works, has experience in every branch of the public service except that of the

Zette was unable to procure in time the 1,000 marks which it was necessary to pay into court as a precaution before obtaining an order to attach her effects. The concert was, therefore, not interfered with. The following morning, however, a writ was served on her and six men were posted outside her hotel to execute it. Mme. Patti was unable to pay the 8,400 marks demanded, having the previous evening deposited the proceeds of the concert with the Rothschilds. Her Berlin agent, Mr. Wolff, came to her rescue, however, and paid the amount demanded. Mme. Patti is intensely indignant over her trouble. She is convinced that Zette's object was to frighten her to pay on the spot his whole claim of 9,000 marks. She has decided to prosecute Zette for illegal distraint.

THE STRUGGLE IN CANADA.

London Papers Comment on Canadian Reciprocity—Mr. Blaine's Plan.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The *Times* says:

It is impossible to feel entire sympathy with the other side in the Canadian struggle. We are quite prepared to recognize the strong practical inducements offered to Canadians in a commercial union with America, but other interests come into play on both sides. American farmers are not anxious to invite the competition already vast and with almost boundless possibilities of development, of Canadian agriculture in their home markets. Moreover, if political absorption followed commercial union, as we believe it would, the working of America's constitutional system would be subjected to a severe strain by the difficulty of dealing with the stubborn French-Canadian element and the rich Roman Catholic claims represented by Archbishop O'Brien. The situation is so curiously complex and the play of forces so subtle that it would be rash to speculate on the result.

The *Chronicle* says:

The fact that Mr. Blaine treats Canada's advance with haughtier cavass surprise in England, but it is easily explained once we grasp the fact that Mr. Blaine is maturing a great scheme of policy wherein Canadian reciprocity forms a subordinate element. When he examines the Macdonald proposal in the light of a scheme for a North American zollverein scheme and the McKinley act we greatly fear he will have nothing whatever to say to it. It would therefore be rash to assume that under the changed conditions the old reciprocity scheme which Mr. Chamberlain would have negotiated with Mr. Bayard can be negotiated with Mr. Blaine by Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Commenting on Sir John Macdonald's manifesto the *News* declares that the theory of an imperial zollverein is fallacious and that the plan will never work. It says that any artificial limitation of the sources whence the Kingdom draws its supplies will be dangerous and indefensible, and that Canada and Newfoundland supply proof that they will submit no joint proposals to London, but in competition with each other will approach Mr. Blaine.

BOUND FOR THE HEART OF AFRICA.

Mrs. Sheldon Will Leave London This Week for Mombassa.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Mrs. French Sheldon will leave London for Mombassa in a week. She expects to catch the British African company's steamer at Naples and to reach her destination by the middle of March. She has organized an expedition composed of fifty natives, interpreters, and carriers, and will proceed from Mombassa to Kilamanjara, made famous by Messrs. Du Chaillu and Johnston. She will be the first white woman who has penetrated that remote region, which is entirely barbarous. She will be accompanied by another white woman, an attendant, but the remainder of the party will be composed of natives. She expects to be absent four months. Mrs. Sheldon said that Mr. Stanley had done all that he possibly could to further the undertaking, and she hoped to be able to secure the services of some of his Zanzibaris. She added that she would require twelve bearers for the palanquin—that is, three relays of men.

"Some African expeditions," concluded Mrs. Sheldon, "have suffered terribly on account of the barbarous and horrible manner in which their food has been prepared. I propose to obviate at least this danger by taking with me an experienced Arab woman cook."

DILLON FOR THE LEADERSHIP.

It Is Said That Parnell Has Agreed to Retire.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Urgent summonses have been dispatched to all anti-Parnellite members who are away from London requesting their attendance at a meeting Thursday, when McCarthy will make a statement respecting recent negotiations. The customary reticence is maintained among the leaders of both sections of the party, the rank and file being still kept in ignorance of the precise state of affairs, but the report is freely circulated in the lobby of the House of Commons tonight that a settlement has been arrived at, and that Parnell has consented to relinquish his claims to the leadership in favor of Dillon. It was added that during the imprisonment of Dillon McCarthy, as Vice-Chairman of the party, would continue to perform his present duties.

With reference to the belief entertained in the Parnellite circles last week that if a moderate reverdict were not found it would be the fault of Healy and his friends, Sexton states that throughout the negotiations the member for North Longford has done everything in his power to promote an amicable arrangement.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Irish Leadership Committee of Dublin Mr. Parnell says:

I regret exceedingly to inform you that the prospects of a settlement are less promising than they appeared at the beginning of last week. I shall continue, however, to do everything in my power to reunite Ireland, while safeguarding national interests. I trust your committee and similar bodies will not relax exertions in my behalf.

TOMB OF THE HIGH PRIESTS.

Remarkable Discovery Made by M. Grebant in Egypt.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CAIRO, Feb. 9.—A remarkable discovery has been made by M. Grebant, the director of the Department of Egyptian Antiquities, through information furnished by natives. The vast tomb has been found containing the mummies of the high priests of Ammon, "Monarch of the Gods," a local divinity of Thebes. The tomb is in the same locality among the limestone cliffs of the Sibyan Mountains, west of that city, near Debrel Bakri, where Brugsch Bey made his famous find of royal mummies in 1881. The tomb is twenty-five meters below the surface and has two stories, the uppermost not having yet been opened. In the lower 240 sarcophagi have already been found, the oldest dating from the eleventh dynasty, or 2,500 B. C. There were also discovered 100 papyri and several statues. Everything is in a perfect state of preservation. The upper story will be opened immediately.

ARE CATHOLICS ELIGIBLE?

An Interesting Question Propounded in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In the House of Commons today Mr. R. K. Causton, Gladstonian member for West Southwark, asked whether Catholics would be eligible to occupy the position of Lord Chancellor of England or Viceroy of Ireland. Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, declined to answer, on the ground that eminent lawyers differed on the question.

Sir James Fergusson, Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, replying to a question as to whether Great Britain could share in the commercial advantage with Brazil equally with the United States, said that Great Britain had no treaty with Brazil, and therefore could not demand the same trading rights.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Several Collisions Near Gravesend—Brevities by Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Several collisions occurred last night at Gravesend. The steamer Caroline, from Grangemouth for London, was in collision with the steamer Lambeth. The Caroline sank shortly afterward. The Lambeth subsequently collided with the steamer Malvina, and both vessels were badly damaged. It was necessary to run the Malvina ashore to keep it from sinking.

The steamer Delambre, from London for Janeiro, was run into by the steamer Schwan, from Bremen for London, and was so badly damaged that it soon filled and sank.

The steamer Meggie, bound from London to Cardiff, has been compelled to return to Millwall, having been damaged in collision with two unknown steamers.

The steamer Albano is ashore and is damaged.

Count de Lesseps Suffering from Influenza.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The severe winter which has been experienced in Paris and throughout Europe has told heavily on Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who is 86 years old and not well able to resist the effects of such a season, notwithstanding his robust constitution and general good health. He has been suffering from a serious attack of influenza, and for some time has had a physician in attendance at his beside to administer caffine and other stimulants. He is now recovering.

biting winds which are now prevalent in this city are almost deadly in their effect upon persons unaccustomed to such weather, and the severe frosts have affected many persons. The latest notable victims to pulmonary congestion are the landscape painter, Bronville, and the Baron Nicolai, who was formerly Governor of the Caucasus and an aide-de-camp to the Czar Nicholas.

To Help the Freed Slaves.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—The Sultan has approved the project of the British Embassy for providing homes for freed negroes, and will assist in the abolition of the Turkish slave traffic prevails everywhere in the Ottoman Empire, most of the manumitted negroes becoming recaptured. It is proposed to establish homes at Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyshaan, Tripoli, Jedda, and Sodeidah, controlled and supported by the State where freed slaves can be hired for service and their children can be educated. The project also provides that the families of freed slaves shall be settled on State lands.

Fight with Dock-Laborers.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The unloading of the steamer Parkmore from Baltimore at its dock here today was the occasion for a fight between the dock-laborers, who are out on strike, and the stevedores and non-union men who were at work in the Parkmore. The strikers overpowered the stevedores and their men, and stop work. The police force on duty about the docks then interfered, effectively dispersing the strikers and enabling the stevedores to resume work. Non-union men protected by police are loading the steamer Tower Hill, which sails tomorrow for New York with a free-labor or non-union crew.

The Proposition to Tax Theater Receipts.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Messrs. Irving, Wyndham, and other leading managers are taking united action in opposition to the bill now before Parliament which the somewhat unpractical London County Council is engaged in promoting, that provides for the taxing of the receipts of theaters. The idea is borrowed from the French, although Mr. Wyndham and others who are acquainted with New York's theatrical history are citing the unjust license tax now imposed on places of amusement in that city as an example that should not be followed.

Another Weapon for the Parnellites.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The declaration of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who has been of great financial assistance to the home-rule cause, that he favors the return of Parnell to the leadership of the Irish party, is welcomed by the Parnell faction as a fresh weapon against the McCarthy party. Thursday's meeting is to be private, but an authentic account of the negotiations will be published. It is reported from Dublin that the Parnell leadership committee has agreed to dissolve in view of the accession of Mr. Dillon.

New Not Going into the Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—John C. New, United States Consul here, was asked today if there was any truth in the statement that President Harrison Thursday last had cabled Mr. New to return immediately to the United States with the view of conferring the Treasury portfolio upon Mr. New. The latter said: "I have not received any message from President Harrison and I know nothing about any proposition to offer me the Treasury portfolio."

Wounded in a Duel.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 9.—As a result of the dispute between M. Larroumet, the Director of the Beaux Arts, and the newspaper, the *Echo de Paris*, with regard to "Thermidor" a duel occurred this afternoon in the neighborhood of the city. The combatants were M. Larroumet and M. Jordan, the writer on the *Echo*, and the result was that the former was wounded in the right arm.

A Victory for France.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The *Siecle* today in an article on the fall of Sig. Crispi says that "France conquered on the day that Crispi resigned, through the effect simply of the propaganda of her well-known love for and the necessity for peace. Pacific France replies to bellicose Germany that whoever decides the end of the international tension and armaments sides with France."

Redoubled Persecution of the Jews.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The citizen memorial sent to the Czar Jan. 24 regarding the treatment of the Jews in Russia has been returned to Lord Salisbury through the Russian Ambassador without comment. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Telegraph* declares that the only result of the memorial is redoubled persecution of the Jews.

Will Discuss the Dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is announced that Lord Salisbury has summoned a general meeting of the leaders of the Conservative party throughout Great Britain to take place early in March. It is understood that the question of the dissolution of Parliament may then be decided upon.

St. Thomas Negroes in Revolt.

LISBON, Feb. 9.—The plantation negroes on the Portuguese Island of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, have again revolted. The Governor of Angola has sent troops and two mitrailleuses to suppress the revolt.

Brevities by Cable.

The result of the Senatorial elections at Barcelona yesterday is the fall of the Ministry.

Charles Pratt, an Englishman, has committed suicide. He recently inherited the sum of £250,000.

The Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Mr. Gladstone dined with the Duke and Duchess of Pife last evening.

The loan of 450,000,000 marks already sanctioned by the German Parliament for military and other purposes will be issued Feb. 17 directly by the Government at about 84½.

Meissonier left no will. His family intend to fulfil his intention of presenting to the Louvre two pictures which he always refused to sell—namely: "L'Attente" and "The Etcher."

Mme. Patti will be sued by the Russian impressario who engaged her for the St. Petersburg concerts, the latter declined to sing unless her advance money was deposited at her bankers.

It is reported that the new American tariff has almost destroyed the sewed muslin trade of Ballyshannon. This, together with the utter failure of the potato crop, has caused serious distress.

Emperor William has formally received Gen. von Schlieffen on his appointment as Chief of the General Staff in succession to Gen. von Waldersee, now in command of the Ninth Army Corps.

Herr Buete, a director of the Magdeburg railroad, has been instructed by the Government to proceed to the United States in order to make a careful study of and to draw up a report upon the railroad systems of that country.

Stupidity of Bright Men.

Omaha *Bee:* Reed and McKinley are reported to be organizing their forces to oppose reciprocity. An attempt to do such a thing would be a singular instance of stupidity on the part of very bright men. In the whole range of issues which the Republican Congress submitted to the country reciprocity was the only one that was heartily approved. The morning after election found the party adrift, but amply cushioned on a raft bearing the name "Reciprocity" in luminous letters. At that moment Mr. Blaine's idea seemed to be the only thing left above high water mark on the Republican side. And let not Reed, McKinley, or anybody else lay violent hands upon it.

Threats from the Silver Bosses.

Salt Lake *Tribune:* We do not wonder that our friends in Congress, in their indignation, are determined to force silver coinage through Congress and upon the President, and, if necessary, to take it into the next campaign. We say woe to the Republican party if it does not heed the signs of the times and finally wipe out the infamy that was perpetrated in 1873. If they do not do something which approximates at least town rd justice they might just as well not call any convention in 1892; because if they should call it and nominate a candidate they would not carry a State south of the Potomac or west of the Alleghanies.

Tricks of the Prohibitionists.

Sioux City *Journal:* The third party prohibition workers, when they come to Iowa from abroad, show a lively preference for those towns where the prohibition sentiment is so strong that there are no saloons. This disposition to carry the gospel to the saints rather than the sinners is a pointer to the fact which is apparent in many other ways, that the apostles of third partyism are vastly more concerned with the political than the moral phase of prohibition. They put their work where it will do the Democratic party the most good.

The White-Winged Angel Broods.

Peoria *Transcript:* This country was never more peaceful than it is now. The Indian war in the West is over. Owing to the defeat of the Election bill the Southern chivalry has ceased having midnight drills, and resumed the more peaceful occupation of killing negroes. In the East Hill and Cleveland have met, fallen on each other's necks, and no blood has been spilled. Take it all in all, the year 1891 bids fair to be a peaceful one if the Springers can be kept down.

May Not Be So Fortunate.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Mr. Taubeneck, a member of the Illinois Legislature, has at the beginning of his legislative career encountered the task of proving that he is not an ex-convict of the Ohio penitentiary, but has succeeded after considerable trouble. Other members of State Legislatures may at the termination of their careers find a greater difficulty in proving that they ought not to be convicts.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

LENT IS ALMOST HERE.

THE FASHIONABLES ARE BUSY DURING THE SHORT TIME LEFT.

Mrs. Perry H. Smith and Mrs. Ernest Smith Give a Musicale—A Luncheon to Miss Huntington—Other Receptions and Entertainments—Sheridan Court, No. 100, C. O. F., Receives Its Friends at the Westminster Hotel—Society Notes.

Mrs. Perry H. Smith and Mrs. Ernest Smith gave a musicale last evening at their residence, No. 112 Pine steet. The house was beautifully adorned with plants and flowers, bouquets of roses and lilies and masses of ferns being arranged in every available space. Mrs. Smith received in a costume of black lace over pale gray satin and trimmed with silver embroidery. Mrs. Ernest Smith wore a white gown and carried a bunch of roses. After the music an elaborate supper was served. About 150 guests were present. Mme. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Mrs. Walter C. Wyman, and Mrs. Hess Burr, accompanist, rendered the following program:

Schubert.....Theme and variations
Mme. Zeisler.
Bohm.....Still Wie Die Nacht"
Weinzierl.....Erste Begegnung"
Mrs. Wyman.
Moszkowski.....Gondoliera
Mendelssohn.....Scherzo
D'Albert.....Gavotte
Mme. Zeisler.
Neidlinger.....Reveries
Ethelbert Nevin.....Little Boy Blue in a Bower"
Mrs. Wyman.
Liszt.....Tarentella
Mme. Zeisler.
Bemberg.....{Japanese song—"Na-i-Ka" / Chant de la Sultane.

Mrs. Charles Comee and Miss Beckford, "The Ontario," gave a luncheon yesterday to Miss Huntington. Covers were laid for fourteen, and those present included:

Mesdames—
Walter Cobb, Arthur Ely, W. P. Conger,
G. S. Willits, E. S. Worthington, Charles Deering,
William Armour, Franklin Wattles, S. J. Medill,
F. Dudley, James McKay.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Blackstone gave a reception last evening at their residence, No. 252 Michigan avenue, the feature of the evening being a number of readings by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne. The house was profusely adorned with flowers and 100 guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Webster, No. 2821 Prairie avenue, gave a dinner last evening, covers being laid for twelve.

Mrs. J. W. Cotton, No. 181 Rush street, gave a lunch yesterday, covers being laid for twelve. Among those present were:

Mesdames—
E. Burdett. H. De Windt. C. Williams.
Shaw-Kennedy,
Misses—
Wilkins. McKay. Bower.
Rozet. Rozet.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. L. Frasher and Mr. and Mrs. William Rea Gwinn, née Frasher, No. 4919 Lake avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon and evening, from 3 until 6 and from 8 until 11 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bell, No. 5810 Washington avenue, gave a dinner last evening.

Mrs. E. W. Brooks and Miss Brooks, No. 317 Warren avenue, gave an informal reception last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Gardner, No. 21 Walton place, gave a reception last evening, at which Mrs. Charles Waldo Richards gave a number of recitations.

The Informals gave an extra party at Bournique's last evening. The patronesses were Mrs. R. J. Henry, Mrs. Ferd Peck, Mrs. Martin Ryerson, Mrs. M. M. S. Marsh, and Mrs. Charles Seeberger.

Mrs. Thomas Gailey McLaury, No. 3360 Rhodes avenue, gave a reception and tea yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Edmund Norton assisted in receiving. The rooms were tastefully decorated with palms and flowers, and music was furnished by a mandolin orchestra.

Mrs. G. W. Cass, No. 1728 Michigan avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Cass was assisted in receiving by Mrs. C. T. Boal, Mrs. Charles Hinckley, Mrs. C. K. Offield, and Miss Osborne. Miss Goodman, and Miss Boal. Palms and flowers decorated the rooms and a mandolin orchestra played. Refreshments were served by Kinsley.

Mrs. Williston Fish was at home from 2 to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. R. Cameron, Mrs. Edgar Cameron, and Mrs. J. Fish Jr. Her bridemaids, Mrs. Norman Roberts, Mrs. George Roberts, Mrs. Hugh Scott, and Mrs. John S. Skelton, poured tea, coffee, and chocolate. Among those present were:

Mesdames—
Malcolm Sterling, Selfridge, Ricker,
J. K. Stearns, Hard, C. L. Hammond,
Frank Reilly, A. J. Harding, G. B. Kane.

St. Boniface Maennerchor.

The St. Boniface Maennerchor gave its second annual entertainment and ball at Aurora Hall last night. The entertainment consisted of choruses by the society, vocal solos and duets by its members, and selections by the orchestra, and was followed by dancing. The hall was draped with flags and festooned with streamers. Several hundred people were present and were received by Peter Meiser, Emil H. Bessa, Peter Schuckmell, and Joseph Realoux, who constituted the Reception Committee.

Sheridan Court's Reception.

A pleasant reception was given at the Westminster Hotel last evening by Sheridan Court No. 100, C. O. F. The ball-room was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers and a large portrait of "Little Phil." E. J. Murray was chief of the floor and J. F. McCarty of the reception committee. There were seventeen numbers on the program and three extras, all of which were danced.

"Lundi Gras" in Chicago.

"Lundi Gras" was appropriately celebrated by a prize carnival at Apollo Hall in Blue Island avenue last night. The masquerade was given by the Plaisir Club of Court Champlain No. 80, A. O. F. The hall was crowded. Henry Luske received a silver shaving set for the best fancy costume among the men. Misses Anna Yock and Maggie Menard also received prizes.

Capt. Martin Hayes' Silver Wedding.

Yesterday was Capt. Martin Hayes' silver wedding and the Arapahoe Pleasure Club, of which he is a charter member, took possession of his house, No. 2445 Wabash avenue, last evening and proceeded to celebrate the occasion for the worthy Captain and his wife. A pleasant feature of the festivities was the presentation of a solid silver tea set.

Newkirk—Moreton.

The marriage of Miss Anna Moreton and Mr. Hawley A. Newkirk took place yesterday afternoon. Only intimate friends and relatives were present.

Social Notes.

The Snowflake Club gave a masquerade ball in Lyons Hall, Evanston, last evening, 150 being present.

The "Out of Sight" Pleasure Club gave an informal dancing party at Ducat's parlors, South Evanston, last evening.

The Bryant Circle met at the home of Miss Boutell, No. 233 Davis street, Evanston, yesterday afternoon. The program included a paper by Mrs. Lorado Taft on "The English Revolution."

The ladies of St. Margaret's Guild gave a reception to the ladies of Evanston at an afternoon tea at the home of Mrs. M. M. Kirkman yesterday afternoon. Fully 250 ladies were present. Mrs. Thwing, Mrs. Beach, and Miss Hotchkiss served tea, and Miss Comstock and Miss Sotelar poured coffee and chocolate. Miss Post sang.

Red, Yellow, and Black Must Go.

Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier:* The United States does not "need" the brawn of the black people any more than it "needs" the brawn of the Chinaman and Indian, and the fate of the Chinaman and Indian will be the fate of the African in the end. The consequences of natural distinctions and differences among men cannot be averted by statute laws.

Third Party and Third House.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The Alliance convention in Washington has established a permanent committee of lobbyists to work for the Subtreasury plan, Government farm mortgages, and free silver. The guileless agriculturists evidently understand the importance of the Third House, if they do go in for legislative purity.

Nothing the Matter with Him.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* The general opinion among those familiar with the resources of Brazil and the United States is that the new reciprocity treaty between the two countries will be a veritable gold-mine to both. What's the matter with James G. Blaine for 1892? O, he's all right.

Blind Critics.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union:* An Englishman has just arrived in this country who will play chess blindfolded. Some Englishmen who have recently been writing about the United States must also have had their eyes covered when they traveled here.

Kansas Lights in the Next Congress.

Boston *Herald:* With Sockless Jerry at one end of the Capitol and the long-whiskered demagogue who succeeds Senator Ingalls at the other Kansas seems destined to attract considerable attention in the next Congress.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
Have you tried a cup of Beef Tea.

A REMINISCENCE OF LINCOLN.

His Appointment of Mr. Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury.

L. E. Chittenden in *Harper's Magazine* for February: On the day following the resignation of Mr. Chase, the President sent the nomination of ex-Gov. Tod of Ohio as Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate for confirmation. There is no occasion now to inquire after his motives. Undoubtedly his first thought was of an Ohio man, his opinion being settled that it was better not to select a Secretary from any of the Atlantic States. The nomination was not well received, and it was a relief to his friends when, during the evening, Mr. Tod, by telegraph, peremptorily declined it.

Before sunrise the next day I was again sent for. I rode to the White House in the dawning light of an early summer morning, and found the President in his waistcoat, trousers, and slippers. He had evidently just left his bed, and had not taken time to dress himself. As I entered the familiar room he said, in a cheerful, satisfied voice:

"I have sent for you to let you know that we have got a Secretary of the Treasury. If your sleep has been disturbed, you have time for a morning nap. You will like to meet him when the department opens."

"I am, indeed, glad to hear it," I said. "But who is he?"

"O, you will like the appointment, so will the country, so will everybody. It is the best appointment possible. Strange that I should have had any doubt about it. What have you to say to Mr. Fessenden?"

"He would be an eminently proper appointment," I answered. "The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance; perfectly familiar with all our financial legislation; a strong, able man, and a true friend of the Union. He is also next in the direct line of promotion. But he will not accept. His health is frail, and his present position suits him. There is not one chance in a thousand of his acceptance."

"He will accept; have no fear on that account. I have just notified him of his appointment, and I expect him every moment."

At this moment the door suddenly opened, and Mr. Fessenden almost burst into the room, without being announced. His thin face was colorless; there was intense excitement in his voice and movements.

"I cannot! I will not! I should be a dead man in a week. I am a sick man now. I cannot accept this appointment, for which I have no qualifications. You, Mr. President, ought not to ask me to do it. Pray relieve me by saying that you will withdraw it. I repeat, I cannot and will not accept it."

The President rose from his chair, approached Mr. Fessenden, and threw his arms around his neck. It may seem ludicrous, but as I saw that long and apparently unstiffened limb winding like a cable about the small neck of the Senator from Maine I wondered how many times the arm would encircle it. His voice was serious and emphatic, but without any assumption of authority, as he said:

"Fessenden, since I have occupied this place every appointment I have made upon my own judgment has proved to be a good one. I do not say the best that could have been made, but good enough to answer the purpose. All the mistakes I have made have been in cases where I have permitted my own judgment to be overruled by that of others. Last night I saw my way clear to appoint you Secretary of the Treasury. I do not think you have any right to tell me you will not accept the place. I believe that the suppression of the rebellion has been decreed by a higher power than any represented by us, and that the Almighty is using his own means to that end. You are one of them. It is as much your duty to accept as it is mine to appoint. Your nomination is now on the way from the State Department, and in a few minutes it will be here. It will be in the Senate at noon, you will be immediately and unanimously confirmed, and by 1 o'clock today you must be signing warrants in the Treasury."

Mr. Fessenden was intellectually a strong man, one of the last men to surrender his own judgment to the will of another, but he made no effort to resist the President's appeal. He cast his eyes upon the floor, and murmured, "Well, perhaps I ought to think about it," and turned to leave the room.

"No," said the President; "this matter is settled here and now. I am told that it is very necessary that a Secretary should act today. You must enter upon your duties today. I will assure you that if a change becomes desirable hereafter I will be ready and willing to make it. But, unless I misunderstand the temper of the public, your appointment will be so satisfactory that we shall have no occasion to deal with any question of change for some time to come."

At this point the conversation terminated, and all the persons present separated. The result is well known. Mr. Fessenden's appointment was entirely satisfactory, and the affairs of the Treasury went on so smoothly that no change in the financial policy of Secretary Chase was attempted; and from this time until the resignation of Mr. Fessenden there was no further friction between the Treasury Department and the Executive.

THE FUTURE OF BREADSTUFFS.

Fifteen Years Hence the United States Must Become an Importer.

New York *Sun:* They who follow the current discussions of politico-economical questions in this country are familiar with the value of the contributions made, both to data and deductions, by Mr. C. Wood Davis of Texas. Himself a practical farmer, he has made himself, by the study of the facts relating to agriculture, a highly respected authority on the actual and prospective conditions of the world's food supply. He has lately published an epitome of the general agricultural situation, together with a specific estimate of the American production and requirements for four quinquennial periods. From his premises, which are based on official statistics, he draws the following startling conclusions: First, that after 1906 we must either import breadstuffs, cease to import cotton, or lower the standard of living. Secondly, that, without reference to the effect of protection or free trade, the farmer will very soon be the most prosperous member of the community, not only in the United States, but wherever in the world he owns as well as cultivates lands of average fertility producing the staple food, forage, and fiber crops of the temperate zone.

Let us see how Mr. Davis arrives at these conclusions. He begins by showing that the cultivable lands of the United States are susceptible of an increase of only 16 per cent, or 34,000,000 acres. Of these not more than 5,000,000 acres can be devoted to wheat and rye, and at the same time permit the required production of the other staples. To reduce the area in any one staple would simply result in such an advance in the price of the diminished product that land would immediately revert to the more profitable culture. The law of supply and demand will always maintain a fair equilibrium in the production of the different food staples. Now, according to the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, our domestic consumption of wheat requires an average annual acreage of 0.48 of an acre per capita. Estimating the population of this country in 1890 at 62,500,000, we needed for our home consumption of wheat in that year 30,000,000 acres. We actually had under wheat 38,000,000 acres, the area devoted to that purpose not having increased an acre since 1880. Assuming that in 1906 our population will amount to 90,000,000, a perfectly reasonable assumption, we shall then require 43,200,000 acres in wheat, provided our standard of living is not lowered. But Mr. Davis has pointed out that there will not be more than 5,000,000 additional acres available for both wheat and rye. Suppose that whole of these 5,000,000 acres were put under wheat and added to the 38,000,000 acres now allotted to that cereal, there would still be a deficit of 200,000 acres in the wheat acreage needed for our domestic consumption. But, it may be asked, cannot the average annual yield of wheat per acre be increased? Mr. Davis answers this question in the negative, averring that it will take many decades to materially change the existing climatic conditions and modes of culture, and that, meanwhile, the product of any given cultivated area is not likely to gain in volume, seeing that quite as large a proportion of the soil will lessen as improve in fertility and productive power.

It follows, then, according to Mr. Davis, that in 1906 we shall become importers of wheat, if we are to maintain our present rate of consumption of that staple. But where are we to get it? The bread-eating populations of Europe require annually the product of 0.6 of an acre each in wheat and rye. Between 1890 and 1906 they may be expected to increase by 90,000,000, requiring the use of 54,000,000 acres in addition to those now employed in growing the cereals specified. As the cultivable lands of Europe are fully occupied, where are the additional acres to be found? Not in India, for there the wheat acreage was no greater in 1890 than in 1880. It is only possible to export any wheat at all from that country because the Indian cultivator has been forced to live upon one meal a day and sell his produce to pay the ever-increasing land tax. In all the world there are but four countries which in 1906 can meet the additional demands of Europe, and the demand from the United States, which will by that time become an importer of wheat. Those countries are Australasia, Siberia, the La Plata region, and British North America. In the first three countries wheat production will long be trammeled by the paucity of cultivators and the inadequate means of transportation. In British North America alone will these obstructions to a large and rapid wheat production be removable. It is, therefore, to the spacious area available for the growth of wheat and rye that lies west of Hudson Bay and north of our frontier to which both Europe and the United States must fifteen years hence look to make good most of the deficiency which will then exist in the production as compared with the consumption of breadstuffs.

Mr. Davis goes into analogous calculations with regard to the conditions under which our other staple crops will be produced in the near future. To these we may refer hereafter. We have here merely wished to indicate his reasons for believing that they who base legislation on the belief that the United States can long continue the exportation of breadstuffs are dwelling in a fool's paradise.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscript returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

To Stimulate the Growth of Chicago.

MAMMOTH SPRING, Ark., Feb. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I desire to suggest a scheme, which is now ripe for discussion, the accomplishment of which would do more than anything else that could be done to stimulate the growth of Chicago. It is simply that the great dry goods and other houses in the textile and kindred lines abut up their New York offices and transact all their buying business in Chicago. I am informed that it costs one leading house whose headquarters are in your city $175,000 per annum to operate its New York branch, which is kept open solely for the accommodation and profit of the Eastern and foreign manufacturers, who would quickly make their agencies in Chicago if the jobbers would just say so, and the aggregate cost (and therefore disadvantage) of the New York office to the jobbing trade of the West and Southwest would doubtless startle us if the amount were figured up. Chicago is the center of America's population and trade and is rapidly becoming the financial center. Why should the jobbers pay tribute to New York any longer, except for the reason that they always have done so and have gotten used to it? As a Southern manufacturer, proprietor of two mills, I am seeking relief from the disadvantage I labor under in being compelled to land my goods free of freight in New York, while the Eastern manufacturer of the same class of goods pays freight only to an amount equal on the average to one-third what it costs me. If the Eastern manufacturer should find that it was necessary for him to deliver his goods F. O. B., Chicago, he might the sooner wake up to the advantage of

KNOCKED OUT THE GIANT

BILLY WOODS EASILY DEFEATS THE FIGHTER FROM ITHACA.

The Scrap, Which Was for a $1,000 Purse, Lasted but Two Rounds—Comiskey to Sue Spalding for Back Salary—Results on the New Orleans and Guttenberg Tracks—Close of the Winnipeg Curling Tournament—General Turf and Sporting News.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The fight between Mike Conley, the Ithaca Giant, and Billy Woods of Denver was hardly worthy of the name. The affair took place before the Audubon Club and was for a $1,000 purse. Both men are giants and Conley is the biggest of the pair with the longest reach. In the first round Conley had a little show at long range, although Woods stopped most of his blows. Then Woods got in a right and a left on the neck and Conley went down. After that Conley tried to keep up by clinching. Under the Audubon rules a man cannot clinch and if he does his opponent can keep on hitting, so when Conley hugged his rival the latter delivered terrific short-arm blows and upper cuts, bruising Conley's mouth and putting him in bad shape. Fitzsimmons was behind Woods, and when the latter came back to the corner Fitz told him to avoid clinches and keep at long range. This Woods did, getting out of Conley's way nicely, landing on the neck with both hands and throwing Conley down when he tried to clinch. Conley got groggy from the terrific punches, and finally a straight right-hander on the neck, followed quickly by a half-arm swing with the right on the same place, sent Conley down for good. Conley was the favorite in the betting at odds of five to four. The club will try and match Woods against Ed Smith, but Woods says Smith was his teacher and he would not like to fight him. Vaquelin, a local heavyweight, wants to meet the winner.

Slavin and Mitchell Spar.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—Frank Slavin and Charles Mitchell gave their promised exhibition of boxing at the Leinster Hall this evening in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators. They fought four light but very scientific rounds, and were loudly applauded both during and at the close of the encounter. Before they put on the gloves Mitchell made a statement that the fight for £200 which Maher and Lambert are to have in London Saturday was arranged solely for the purpose of backing the winner in the future contest for the English championship which is now held by Jem Smith. Maher will in the course of a few days issue his challenge.

The McCarthy-Dixon Fight Off.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—It was announced late this afternoon that Roche and Wakely, the managing directors of the Puritan Club, have learned that they will not be permitted to pull the McCarthy-Dixon glove contest off in New Jersey, and they have dropped the matter. It is also said, however, that Wakely, as an individual, will back McCarthy for $2,000 against Dixon if the latter will spar the Jersey man in private with four-ounce gloves; or, if Dixon will agree to fight with skin gloves, ten men a side to be present, Wakely will back McCarthy for $4,500 or $5,000. Dixon has been notified of this decision.

Corbett Is All Right.

Charles J. Stenzel, the backer and manager of Jim Corbett, arrived in the city yesterday. He says there is no truth in the report that Corbett is in bad health. He and Corbett caught cold at the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons fight and Corbett has been a trifle under the weather since. He is at Mount Clemens this week and will show here next at the Madison Street Theater.

Wrestling at the Olympic.

The clever young Wisconsin champion Schott failed in an attempt to throw Tom McInerney at one of the largest Monday matinée audiences ever in the Olympic Theater, the occasion being the opening bout of "Parson" Davies' tournament now in progress. The men did clever work. This afternoon Schott and Lewis will be the card.

The evening contestants were Evan Lewis and Dan Kalb. After a fierce struggle of ten minutes Kalb, who was suffering from a boil on his arm, which, he claims, prevented him staying the fifteen minutes necessary to gain the prize, was forced to the carpet. He is anxious for another trial and will face either Lewis or McInerney during the week. Tonight McInerney will wrestle Frank Jones, the Second Regiment champion.

Davies Will Back Lewis.

In reply to a challenge which appeared in the San Francisco *Evening Report* on behalf of an unknown who wishes to wrestle any heavyweight for $1,000, "Parson" Davies has written that if Prof. Mendiondon, the unknown's backer, will state style and date he will make a match for that amount and give or take $150 for expenses, the match to take place either in San Francisco or Chicago. The "Parson's" unknown is, no doubt, Evan Lewis.

SPALDING TO BE SUED.

Comiskey of the Defunct White Stockings Wants His Salary.

John Comiskey, father of the ex-Captain of the White Stockings, called at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday and said he had instructed his attorney to enter suit against A. G. Spalding of the National League club for the remainder of the salary due his son from the ill-fated South Side club. Mr. Comiskey stated his case as follows:

"When Mr. Addison sold the club to Mr. Spalding the latter said that the players had a legal claim for their salaries, and as he did not want any lawsuits on his hands he would not purchase unless the salaries were paid. Mr. Addison objected, and the sale nearly fell through on that account. At last Mr. Addison gave in, and when Mr. Spalding paid for the club he deducted something over $6,000 to pay the players with, they having accepted a reduction of 10 per cent.

"Now, when the players come to collect the money due them they are informed that they must make good some bad debts contracted by Mr. Spalding. During the trip around the world Mr. Spalding loaned Williamson, Baldwin, Pettit, and Sullivan amounts aggregating $3,600. This amount Spalding has never been able to collect and insists that the players of last year's Chicago club must make it good. It is an outrage that my boy should be called on to pay the debts of Williamson, Baldwin, Pettit, and Sullivan, and I will carry the matter to the courts. Mr. Spalding declared again and again that the players' claim on the South Side club was good, and we will make him pay or know why. The amount he asks for is more than half the amount due the players."

Mr. Spalding was seen and admitted that he had asked the players to pay the amount, and said that he had done so on account of an understanding he had had with Mr. Richolson, the players' attorney. The latter had come to him and asked him to do what he could to get the salaries. He consented under the agreement that the $3,600 due him should be deducted. He says Mr. Richolson agreed to this. He says also when the players pay him the amounts due him he will hand it over to the players of last year's South Side club.

LEADLEY AFTER PLAYERS.

The Cleveland Manager on a Mission in Which His Employer Failed.

Bob Leadley, manager of the Cleveland Club, arrived in the city yesterday on a hunt for players. Mr. Robison, President of his club, was here last week on the same mission, but failed. Leadley sought Spalding, but was referred to Anson. He found Anson and spent an hour in begging for the release of certain players. He failed to get what he asked, but does not despair and will remain here for several days. He now says that Tebeau will surely be with his team next year, and that he will work him at second and Alvord at third most probably.

Coming Base-Ball Meetings.

President Thurman of the American Association is due in the city today. He will no doubt spend his time until Friday looking over the town and weighing its advantages as an association field. Friday the meeting of the Board of Control commences at the Auditorium and a big gathering of base-ball men is expected. Thursday the Western Association will hold a meeting in this city to complete its circuit.

Signed by Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Abner Dalrymple and George Davies signed with the Milwaukees today. Davies was released just before the close of the season, as his pitching was not up to the usual standard, but he has fully recovered his health and promises to be in fine form again next season.

The Chicagos Defeat the Harvards.

An exciting game of indoor base-ball was played last night between the Chicagos and Harvards at the latter's hall. The special features were the battery work of Palmer and Janthen for the Chicagos, Newman's catching, and Pfeffer's first-base play. The score:

Chicago	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	*	—5
Harvard	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Total bases—Chicago, 21; Harvard, 21.
Umpires—Halsted and Jack.
Scorer—J. C. Nichols.

In the Midwinter League game last night the Ashlands defeated the Oaks at Union Hall by a score of 5 to 1.

BEAT THE SOUTHERN SHOOTERS.

The Northern Marksmen Successful at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Northern team today met a team of the Louisiana Gun Club in the first match for the *Sporting Review* trophy. The conditions were not favorable for shooting, the day being cloudy and windy and neither team was at its best. The Louisiana men have been practicing at clay pigeons and the blue rocks fooled them a little, although Chaudet, one of the team, shot brilliantly. The score was as follows:

Northern team.		*Southern team.*	
McMurchy	22	Reinecke	18
Quimby	23	White	17
Granner	21	Febiger	19
Lindsley	22	Mavronne	21
Willard	18	Chaudet	23
Total	106	Total	98

The shot was 25 live birds each man. The Northern team killed with the first barrel 43 times, and with the second 64 times. The Southerners killed 60 with the first barrel and 38 with the second.

In several sweepstakes the Southern men showed up better, some Vicksburg shooters, headed by Cameron, proving brilliant marksmen. The Northern men gave the Southeners revenge at their own style, but there were sixteen men to a team, and some of the Southerners did not hold their end up. In consequence the Northerners won again by a score of 118 to 115. It was at ten clay pigeons.

There will be sweepstake shooting tomorrow, and Wednesday the special train will leave for Mobile, taking along some of the Louisiana and Mississippi shooters.

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Never was there a more miserable day for sport, and yet at Guttenberg the races were run in the driving rain and deep mud. The winners were:

First race, seven furlongs—Bohemian won, Innocence second, Ozone third. Time, 1:32.
Second race, six furlongs—Goldstep won, Dixie second, Shotover third. Time, 1:16½.
Third race, six and a half furlongs—Hope colt won, C. Porter second, Roseville third. Time, 1:27¼.
Fourth race, five furlongs—Sunday won, Rancocas second. Time, 1:02¾.
Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Al Farrow won, Marie Lovell second, Iceberg third. Time, 1:53¾.
Sixth arce, seven furlongs—Wonderment won, Harry Ireland second, Landseer third. Time, 1:34¼.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9.—The track was still heavy, and the lovely afternoon only brought out a small crowd owing to the arrival of the King. The summaries:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Hero won, Everett second, Alaric third. Time, 1:10¼.
Second race, selling, five furlongs—Barnett won, Regardless second, Tommy R. third. Time, 1:07¼.
Third race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, maiden and beaten allowances—Bushaway won, Shiloh second, Australina third. Time, 1:01¼.
Fourth race, selling, seven furlongs—Guilford won, Lake Alexander second, Ban Boy third. Time, 1:38¼.

Commencement of the Brasfield Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Although the rain poured in torrents here today there was a large crowd of bidders at the Brasfield & Co. sale which opened this morning. Sixty-eight horses sold for $32,085, an average of $471. Egalite, 2:20¼, was the highest-priced animal, he going to J. W. Fitzgerald, Maysville, Ky., for $3,000. Yazoo, 2:27½, came next, he being bought by T. B. Taylor, Sandusky, O., for $2,500.

Maud S. to Be Bred.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Robert Bonner said today that Maud S. would be bred the coming season for the first time. She will never be driven against her record again. Sunol will be given three trials next summer to break the world's record of 2:08¾ at places yet to be chosen. Marvin, her driver, says she can do a mile in 2:04, and Senator Stanford claims that she can cover a quarter in 29. She will not be bred for some years.

The Yale-Harvard Freshman Race.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—It is generally thought that Harvard will accept the challenge recently sent by Yale for a Yale-Harvard freshman race this year, and that another triangular race will be arranged between the freshman crews of Yale, Harvard, and Columbia. The last triangular race of this kind was rowed in 1886, when the Yale crew was compelled to steer into rough water and sank their boat, the Harvard eight winning the race. Yale men are all hoping that Harvard will accept the challenge this year. President Townsend of the navy yesterday received word from Capt. Herrick saying that Harvard would meet Yale within a week or two to confer in regard to the course for the next Yale-Harvard race.

Close of the Winnipeg Bonspiel.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The great bonspiel closed today. The following is a recapitulation of the events and winners: Grand challenge cup—Fortune, Winnipeg Granites, first; Harstone, Winnipeg Granites, second. International—Flavelle, Lindsay, Ont. Tuckett trophy—Fortune and Patterson, Winnipeg Granites. Royal Caledonian tankard—Flavelle. Walkerville tankard—Patterson, Winnipeg Granites, first; Huffman, Winnipeg Thistles, second. Points—W. G. Frasst, Winnipeg Granites.

Mentones Win Two Games.

The first two games in the series inaugurated by the new Chicago Bowling League were played at Simon's Grove, Ravenswood, last evening in the presence of a large crowd. The scores were as follows:

First game—Mentone Bowling Club, 1,082; Ravenswood Stars, 1,079.
Second game—Mentone Bowling Club, 1,083; Ravenswood Stars, 1,079.

Pete Snyder's Benefit.

Pete Snyder's benefit attracted a large crowd last night to the Brunswick-Balke-Collender warerooms, and quite a sum was realized. The first event of the evening was a 150-point game at fourteen-inch balk-line between Jake Schaefer and Frank Ives. The latter won by a score of 150 to 110. Hatley then defeated Catron by a score of 150 to 102. Carter and Shaw gave exhibitions of fancy shots which were loudly applauded.

General Sporting Notes.

Baltimore has released Pitcher Norman Baker.

Catcher Tate has been released by Baltimore.

Washington will have a running meeting, commencing April 28.

The Cuban Giants are getting ready for work the coming season.

Racine will be started to reduce the mile record at Monmouth this season.

Longfellow stands third in the list of winners, and not Sir Modred, as announced.

The Edson Keith indoor ball team will play the Oakland Rifles at the latter's armory tonight.

The 4-year-old colt Crawfish, by Rayon D'Or out of Brenda, died recently at Maryville, Mo.

The first foal of the year at Palo Alto was a chestnut filly, by Flood, out of Amelia, the dam of Rinfax.

In a practice game of billiards yesterday Ives defeated Catton by a score of 400 to 219. Ives averaged 23 4-18.

The Montefiores and Prairie States play a game of indoor base-ball at the Second Regiment Armory Wednesday night.

A manager would like to engage a playing manager and some ball-players. He can be found at the Grace Hotel this morning.

At a salary of $2,500 for the season Will E. Hoy, the deaf-mute outfielder, has signed a contract to play with the Athletic Club of Philadelphia.

A pool tournament for the amateur championship of the city will commence Monday evening in the amphitheater of "Yank" Adams' White Elephant billiard-room. There will be ten entries, of which six have already signed. It will be consecutive pool, 100 points to a game. Prizes aggregating $100 will be divided into four parts—first prize, a gold watch; second, $25; third, $15; fourth, $10. Entries close Wednesday night.

The Rule of the Road.

A solid, sensible-looking woman, who was bound East, entered the baggage rooms of the Third Street Depot leading a dog, and asked:

"Can this dog go in the car with me?"
"No ma'am."
"Has he got to go in the baggage-car?"
"Yes'm."
"Is it extra?"
"Fifty cents."
"Well, it's a shame!"
"Yes'm, but it's the rule."

She walked about for five minutes, the dog smelling at her heels, and then returned to say:

"There are three of us, myself, the dog, and my husband."
"Yes."
"If my husband went in the baggage-car couldn't the dog ride in the seat with me?"

She managed to choke down her indignation when told that no such change could be effected, but later on, in the waiting room, she was giving her husband fits, and it was probably because he was satisfied with the rule of the road.—*Detroit Free-Press.*

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

SHOT BY THE SHERIFF.

A PRISONER LAID LOW WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.

An Officer at Columbus, Ind., Likely to Get into Trouble for Using His Revolver Too Freely—Live-Stock Men at War at Omaha—Decision in the Celebrated Tank Line Case at Kansas City—A Brutal Murder in Michigan—Northwest News.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock this morning Sheriff William C. Smith started from the jail to the Mayor's office—just across the street—having in charge Charles Mowery, a prisoner who was charged with having obtained goods at a clothing house to the extent of $4 upon an order on Fred Dinkens, a wealthy farmer, when Dinkens was not in debt to him for any amount. When the two passed from the jail upon the street Mowery politely tipped his hat and said, "Good-by, Mr. Smith," and dashed away at a rapid rate. Sheriff Smith pulled a revolver and fired three shots at the fleeing prisoner, two of which took effect—one in the right shoulder, passing through and coming out on the breast; the other struck two inches to the right of the spine, passing through the intestines. The prisoner is dying by inches in the hospital of the jail, while the streets are thronged with indignant citizens. No friend can be found to stand by Smith, who has been on a protracted spree for some time, during which he offered $4,000 for a wife and was locked up in his own jail.

LIVE-STOCK MEN AT WAR.

Trouble Over Commissions at Omaha—Proceedings in Court.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Live-stock dealers and stockmen generally in Nebraska were in the South Omaha market today to participate in the fight between the South Omaha Live-Stock Exchange and the American Live-Stock Commission company relative to the alleged reduction from the schedule price of 50 cents per head for handling stock to 33. Evidence was adduced to the effect that the American Commission company's agents had reduced the price, and that organization was suspended from the exchange. Immediately the American Commission company filed an injunction to restrain the exchange from interfering with its business. The American Live-Stock Commission company is organized under Illinois laws, and has offices at all Western markets. This trouble affects all Western stock markets, and on either side is ranged all prominent stock raisers and dealers. The markets of Kansas City, St. Joe, Chicago, Sioux City, Minneapolis, Denver, and elsewhere will be affected.

MADE THE INJUNCTION PERPETUAL.

Decision in the Kansas City Consolidated Tank Line Case.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—Judge Phillips, of the United States Circuit Court, handed down his decision today in the case of the Consolidated Tank Line company and others against the Kansas City Varnish company. The decision is the most important one to the commercial world ever rendered in a Kansas City court. The Kansas City Varnish company executed a deed of trust on all its property to an employé of the President of the company to secure "debts" not yet due, aggregating about $22,000. The directors of the corporation were indorsers on the paper. The Consolidated Tank Line company asked the United States Circuit Court to enjoin the trustee from selling the assets of the company and to appoint a receiver for it. Judge Phillips appointed a receiver and granted a temporary injunction. This morning he made the injunction perpetual, annulled the deed of trust, and ordered the receiver to distribute the assets of the company pro rata among its creditors.

RESULTED IN TWO DEATHS.

A Family Quarrel Terminates in a Murder and a Suicide.

CLINTONVILLE, Wis., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Charles Knack, a resident of Leopolis, shot and killed his wife and himself. It was some days before the bodies were discovered. The face of Mrs. Knack had been partly eaten off by a cat which was in the room. The couple did not live agreeably together, and it is supposed the deed was done during a quarrel. They were both aged. The family were Bohemians and were once divorced, but of late had been living together, although they had family rows every day. Mrs. Knack was shot from behind in the back, while the husband was shot in the temple. It is supposed that they were dead about two or three days before being found.

Used Knife and Pistol on His Wife.

NEWAYGO, Mich., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Harry Gas murdered his wife at Stiles, in the northern part of this county, today. He fired five shots at her and then stabbed her. He afterwards beat her brains out with a wrench. They have been separated about three months and Gas went to get his little daughter, whom his wife refused to give up.

Trouble Over a Church Organ.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The little town of Heyworth, this county, is roused over the demolition of a church organ. The Christian congregation in that town until recently depended wholly upon vocal music, and when the introduction of an organ into the church was suggested the congregation divided and a bitter feeling prevailed. The majority, however, decided to buy an organ, which decision caused some of the members to withdraw their membership. Last week the organ was obtained, and services were conducted yesterday with the aid of the organ, but during last night the church was broken into, the organ removed into the street, saturated with coal oil and filled with hay, and then set on fire. The instrument was cremated, and numerous rewards are offered for the apprehension of its destroyers.

A Bank Cashier Swindled.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Ten days ago Henry L. Owens came to this city and called upon Cashier Newman of the First National Bank, who was an old acquaintance of his in Pennsylvania, where Owens' father is a wealthy banker. After visiting with Mr. Newman for several days, Owens one morning informed his host that he intended to leave that day for a short visit with friends at St. Paul, and asked Mr. Newman to cash a draft for $400 on a New York bank, which Mr. Newman was more than glad to do. It was discovered later that the signature had been forged.

Supposed to Have Left Many Victims.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 9.—The firm of W. H. Meade & Co., who had an office at No. 48 King Block for about three weeks, suddenly disappeared Saturday and have not been heard from since. Their plan was to require the "suckers" to deposit $25. After a certain length of time they were promised $400, with which they were to go to Oregon and prove up a timber claim, the company then agreeing to purchase the land at $1,000.

Race-Track vs. The Pulpit.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—An exciting controversy between the pulpit and the race-course has been going on here. In preparing for a merchants' carnival the ladies of the M. E. Church solicited the aid of C. W. Williams, proprietor of Rush Park Stock Farm and Driving Association. The pastor, the Rev. Pye, objected, but as the other business-men refused to have anything to do with the matter if Mr. Williams was barred the minister finally gave in.

Affects Millions Worth of Property.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 9.—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific roads awards to the Great Northern legal title to the grant of the old St. Paul and Pacific railroad. The decision will affect millions of dollars of property in the Red River Valley, and it is intimated that the title to a portion of Grand Forks and other cities in the Red River Valley may be affected by this decision.

Suit to Recover a Reward.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—John Erwin has, through ex-District-Attorney Roseman, brought suit against the United States Express company for half of the $5,000 reward offered for the capture of the Hurley bank robber, the other half to go to Baker's mistress, who decoyed him and who was the immediate cause of his arrest.

Shot by Her Guest.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. Samuel Ridgley was holding her baby to her breast today when Miss Ethalinda Belding, her guest, suddenly presented a revolver at her, and with the words, "You've got to die," fired. The ball penetrated Mrs. Ridgley's neck. The wound may prove fatal. Miss Belding says she didn't know the pistol was loaded.

Bloody Fight Over a Love Affair.

SPICELAND, Ind., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Jealousy was the cause of a bloody encounter five miles south of here last night. For some months Henry Coe has been paying devotions to Miss Vinnie Richardson. Some days ago both Coe and the young lady received anonymous letters warning them of trouble unless Coe's visits to the house ceased. Last night as the young lover was returning he was confronted in the road by a masked man. A desperate struggle ensued for a few minutes, when the villian turned and fled, not, however, before he had inflicted five ugly and painful cuts upon his antagonist.

One Is Dead and the Other Won't Live.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Daniel McDowell was shot and then clubbed to death with a gun in the hands of Isaac Cook in Bowlesville Precinct, five miles west of this city, last Saturday afternoon. Cook was shot through and through by McDowell and is probably fatally hurt. McDowell served two years in the penitentiary for passing counterfeit money. His wife got a divorce and married Cook. This caused the trouble. The Coroner's jury exonerated Cook.

A Lawyer Arrested for Forgery.

EMPORIA, Kas., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—J. A. Smith, a lawyer well known throughout Kansas, who figured rather prominently about a year ago as a leader in the Union-Labor movement, and who was the candidate for County Attorney of Lyon County on the Union-Labor-Democratic ticket two years ago, was today arrested on the charge of forging two promissory notes on the First National Bank, one for $560 and the other for $732.

New Linoleum Factory at Muskegon.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Negotiations were closed today by which a large linoleum factory comes to this city from Manchester, England. The capital stock, held mainly in England, is $500,000. The company has secured ten acres of ground adjoining the city, and will erect the necessary buildings thereon immediately, at a cost of $100,000.

Foresters Meet at Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The High Court of the State of Illinois, Independent Order of Foresters, met here to-night for a three-days' convention. One hundred and fifty members arrived from Chicago tonight and as many more from the southern section. They were met by the local court with a band. A parade and a banquet followed.

Notes of the Northwest.

Several cases of small-pox are reported in the Town of Allen, Lyon County, Kas.

Scarlet-fever has caused several deaths at Adrian, Ill., and the schools are closed.

McGinnis, the Mendota murderer, has been refused a separate trial from his associates.

The Farmers' Institute for the Fourteenth Congressional District is in session at Farmer City, Ill.

James McCord, a farmer residing at Manson, Ind., committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging.

Mr. Burns, the oldest merchant in Rockford, Ill., has sold his dry-goods business to Mr. Clancy of Milwaukee.

John Frawley has been indicted at Lafayette, Ind., for advocating the lynching of a negro murderer named George Bennett.

The fifteenth annual session of the Iowa Grand Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen commenced in Boone yesterday.

Lilly Hampton, the unfortunate woman who shot herself in the breast at Vincennes last week, died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock.

Loren Wolcott, who has lived all alone in a little hut in the woods near Battle Creek, Mich., has been arrested for putting poison in a neighbor's well.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Benton, Crawford County, O., was dedicated Sunday. Gen. Gibson of Tiffin preached the dedicatory sermon.

A bachelor named Hyman, 60 years old, living near Buena Vista, Ia., was found dead in bed Sunday night. The flesh on his face had been eaten by a cat and dog.

The Jager Manufacturing company, located at Racine Junction, Wis., is in the hands of the Sheriff, the Union National Bank having foreclosed a mortgage of $15,000.

Walter and Teddie Friederickson, aged 6 and 10 years, while coasting at Salt Lake yesterday collided with a street-car and were so badly injured that both will probably die.

Miss Lent, the school-teacher who was recently cruelly beaten by the Cruzen family near Winnebago City, Minn., is not dead, as currently reported, but is alive and will probably recover.

A public trial of the Koch lymph was made at the Indianapolis City Hospital yesterday afternoon upon Ida Young, a mulatto girl afflicted with consumption. There was a strong reaction.

Mrs. Minor Stivers hid under her house at Bluemound, Ill., for thirty-six hours, going without food and nearly freezing to death. She alleges her husband was drunk and remained out in the cold rather than meet him.

The county jail at Liberty, Mo., was broken open early yesterday morning, and Henry Smith, Abe Smith, and Albert Hiatt, charged with larceny, and Richard Williams, serving a sentence for larceny, made their escape.

The Adjutant-General has issued commissions to John E. Lynn as First-Lieutenant of Company I, Fourth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, and to George W. Andrews as Second-Lieutenant of the same company.

Mrs. Eliza Holden and her son, Edward Holden, arrested for complicity in the Harry Russell murder at Monticello, were brought to Decatur last night by Sheriff Woolington, who feared to hold them at Monticello.

The Auditor of Public Accounts has issued a certificate authorizing the Auburn State Bank to commence business at Auburn, Sangamon County, Ill., with a capital stock of $25,000. S. Conant Parks is President and Henry Dawson Jr. cashier.

Mayor Noonan of St. Louis has received a letter from a committee headed by Thomas R. Jones at Republican City, Neb., representing the farmers of that border of Nebraska and Kansas, asking for assistance in the way of grain and provisions.

The dead body of Joseph Freeman, editor of *Progress*, a daily paper published at Independence, Mo., six miles from here, was found in a corn-field near the home of the deceased yesterday morning. It is supposed he jumped from a train, and falling was stunned and was frozen to death.

David Fridley of Bloomington, Ill., was sent to jail yesterday for his failure to produce his daughter, a 12-year-old child, in court. The officers of the Girls' Industrial Home recently applied to the court for the custody of Mr. and Mrs. Fridley's two girls, aged 12 and 14, alleging that the parents conduct a place that is unfit to bring up their daughters in.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S BARBAROUS LAWS.

Persons Incompetent to Manage Their Affairs Must Be Adjudged Insane.

There is an old law on the statute books of New Hampshire requiring that all persons "incompetent to manage their affairs shall be adjudged insane," and shall be placed in charge of a guardian. The absurdity of that law was made apparent when the Judge of Probate for Grafton County appointed a guardian for Jesse Moreley, a well-to-do Englishman, who has lived here thirty years and who is the owner of a fine farm and a big drove of cattle. He is as sane as any man in the State, but by reason of the ordinary infirmities of old age is not as sprightly as he was a few years ago. The whole proceeding was a farce. Moreley is not even eccentric, and there is not the slightest indication of insanity. The doctors who examined him, the Judge who was forced by the statute to declare him insane, and the guardian who has been appointed deny that the old man is insane, yet he must bear that stigma the rest of his life because of a carelessly worded statute. Mr. Moreley appeared at the court calm and apparently resigned. He said:

"I am willing to have some one appointed to look out for my affairs, although I am capable of doing so myself; but to be called crazy is a great wrong to me and untrue, and I resent it as a great injustice. I have lived in this village for years, earned money, and have no heirs, and want some of the benefit of it while I am alive, not kept until after I am dead."

Moreley had just buried his wife, who was without doubt insane and who was under the care of a guardian at the time of her death. She had been the cause of a great deal of anxiety to her husband, who took care of her faithfully. The Legislature has been appealed to several times to change the law so that there may be a distinction between a person "incompetent" and one "insane."

Notice to Ministers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This is to suggest to THE TRIBUNE to start a movement for the observance of Washington's birthday, which comes on Sunday this year, by suggesting that all churches of the city have patriotic services. Let it be a day for preaching patriotism, Americanism, and purity in politics. The latter might bring out some strong influence which would tell upon the April election. It is the opinion of the writer of this that if such a plan were started by a great paper like THE TRIBUNE all the ministers would seize upon the idea. X.

An Erroneous Decision.

One of the humors of law might be called the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, that a pocket of a woman's dress is never empty. The case was that of a thief being caught with his hand in a woman's pocket. His lawyer argued that in the absence of proof that there was anything in the pocket, even a spool or a pocket-book, there could be no attempt to steal. This view was overruled.—*Boston Journal.*

It Induces Wrinkles.

Going to sleep with one hand tucked under the cheek is not wise. It makes a fold in the soft skin that by and by helps the wrinkles.

THEY WANT DUBOIS' SEAT

CLAGGETT'S FORCE VICTORIOUS IN THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE.

Balloting for United States Senator to Begin Today—Charges of Corruption Rife—Resubmissionists Defeated in the North Dakota House—No Extra Session in Indiana—Many Bills and Little Legislation in Kansas—The Senatorial Fight in South Dakota.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 9.—In the House this morning a resolution to ballot for United States Senator to succeed McConnell came up, and after a lively parliamentary squabble was passed by a vote of 19 to 17. Under the provisions of the resolution which already has passed the Senate a ballot will be taken in each House tomorrow, and Thursday there will be a joint session. Claggett has 28 votes, including the Democrats, which is a bare majority of the Legislature.

The Democrats are jubilant over the situation, but the rub will come tomorrow. It is claimed the Democrats will not vote for Claggett. Two leading Democrats have said publicly they would not support Claggett under any circumstances. Indignation is general over the conduct of the Dubois traitors, and charges of bribery and corruption are rife. Startling developments are expected as to this phase of the Senatorial fight before it is over.

RESUBMISSIONISTS DEFEATED.

North Dakota Prohibitionists Gain a Victory in the House.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—A majority of the Temperance Committee of the House today reported in favor of indefinitely postponing the Resubmission bill. A long and bitter fight ensued. A motion to adopt the majority report was finally carried by a vote of 31 to 25, seven members being absent. The liquor element claims that with all the members present the result would have been different, and just as the temperance men were about to make the customary motion to reconsider and that the motion to reconsider lay on the table, which was necessary to complete their victory, a motion was made on the other side for a call of the House, some members having disappeared. The missing statesmen cannot be found and the Prohibitionists cannot get a majority of the House to vote to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

NO EXTRA SESSION IN INDIANA.

Legislators Notified That They Must Quit Work When Time Is Called.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Gov. Hovey today gave notice to the General Assembly that he would call no extra session. He thinks that ample time is allowed for all necessary legislation, and he will give them no further time, even if they fail to pass the appropriation bills. The Farmers' Alliance and the organized labor associations have men in the Legislature putting down the names of members who vote for or against measures in which agricultural and labor elements are interested, the purpose being to influence votes by this course.

The House this morning passed a bill declaring railroad corporations responsible for injuries to employés incurred through the negligence of fellow employés. The Senate passed a bill extending the Metropolitan Police law to cities of 15,000 and over.

KANSAS MAKES HASTE SLOWLY.

Many Bills Introduced in the Legislature, Few Get Through.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 9.—Today concludes the fourth week of the legislative session. Only twenty days will now remain before the pay of the members will cease, or, in other words, before adjournment. Up to date over 600 bills have been introduced and only a few emergency bills have been disposed of. None of the bills of importance has come to a vote. The Senate this morning passed the House concurrent resolution providing for the holding of the Western Commercial Congress at Kansas City, Kas., April 19, 1891.

HOPELESS TANGLE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

No Signs of a Settlement of the Senatorial Contest in That State.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—One ballot today resulted: Campbell, 37; Tripp, 25; Moody, 13; Melville, 13; McCormack, 4; Mellette, 3; the remainder of the vote being scattered among nineteen different candidates, eleven of whose names had not appeared before. Republicans are still trying in vain to unite on some man who can command their united vote, and the Independents are in the same fix. Tripp's followers are in solid line. People throughout the State are becoming disgusted at the farce the Senatorial fight has become, which, besides costing the State many thousand dollars, is impeding legislation.

Treasurer Woodruff Reports $65,000 on Hand.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 9.—In the House today Mr. Sevier, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, sent to the Clerk's desk a communication from the State Treasurer in which that official makes a statement showing balances on hand of $65,000. It is expected that the committee appointed to investigate Treasurer Woodruff's books will report tomorrow or Wednesday the result of the investigation of his accounts during his first term of office. His accounts, it is said, during that term have been found to be $16,000 short, according to the report of the investigating committee.

Republicans May Bargain with Jones.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The wide publication given the deal between certain Republican Senators and Gov. Hill relative to the confirmation of James F. Pierce as State Superintendent of Insurance has had the effect of causing a deferment of the plan for a time at least. There is some question whether it would not be the better policy for the Republicans to go in with Lieut.-Gov. Jones and upset things generally than to consummate a deal with Gov. Hill and accept the little end of the horn.

Dubois Not Worried.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Senator-elect Dubois is not worrying over the intrigues of the disgruntled members of the Idaho Legislature. He expects to take his seat March 4 and the opinion of leading Senators is that his right will not be questioned by the Senate. There are two precedents which exactly fit the Dubois case. The first is the contested case of Hart vs. Gilbert from Florida in the Forty-first Congress. The second is the case of Reynolds vs. Hamilton from Texas in the Forty-second Congress.

Sensation at Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 9.—In the House today when the bill to repeal the charter of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad was under consideration a sensation was caused by the reading of a letter to the President of the road from D. H. Rittenhouse, formerly Secretary to President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance, dated Washington, Dec. 31, in which he raised objections to the repeal and invited an interview within five days.

Voters Didn't Know What They Wanted.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The joint committee of both Houses of the Nevada Legislature met today and decided that the voters of this State knew nothing of the Constitutional Convention when they voted for it. After a long wrangle both bodies finally decided that the matter was submitted to the people wrongly and refused to canvass the vote.

California Petitions for Fiat.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 9.—The joint resolution which passed the California Senate some days ago asking Congress to enact a law providing for the Government's loaning money on farming lands passed the Lower House today.

Changed His Mind Too Late.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Henry Roessing, an Allegheny City grocer, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself with a clothesline. He had gone about the deed deliberately, standing on a block while he adjusted the noose, and then kicking the support away. It was apparent that he had died of slow strangulation and that before losing consciousness he repented and made a desperate attempt to save his life. He had drawn a knife from his pocket, opened it, and tried to cut the rope, but the weapon dropped from his nerveless fingers before the strands were severed.

Paid for Scalps.

Tehama County, in California, paid out $195 for scalps in December. The lot included 5 lions, 108 coyotes, 63 wildcats, 1,952 rabbits, 53 crows, 10 bears, and 2 eagles.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

TO CURE A COLD IN EASIEST WAY APPLY POND'S EXTRACT TO PART AFFECTED

A COLD IS INFLAMMATION. POND'S EXTRACT REDUCES INFLAMMATION.

Specific Directions.

IF A COLD IN THE HEAD, apply Pond's Extract (diluted one-half) by a nasal douche, or snuff it, or vaporize it over a lamp and inhale the fumes through the nose.

IF HOARSE, gargle with Pond's Extract several times daily.

IF THE THROAT IS SORE and NECK STIFF, rub the neck thoroughly with Pond's Extract, and, on retiring, wrap the neck in a woolen bandage saturated with Pond's Extract, and protected by an outer wrapping.

IF THE LUNGS ARE SORE, take a teaspoonful of Pond's Extract four or five times daily.

IF THE LIMBS ACHE and are sore, rub them vigorously with Pond's Extract.

FOR CHILBLAINS, bathe with Pond's Extract and bandage with cloth saturated with Pond's Extract. Itching quickly stopped.

BUT do not purchase some cheap substitute and expect it to do what Pond's Extract will. Be sure you have genuine article. Made only by Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

SOME STORIES TOLD BY PREACHERS.

Quaint Humor and Ignorance Sometimes Exhibited in Prayers.

New York *Evening Sun:* It is generally supposed that when a lot of parsons get together something solemn "eventuates," as Prof. Jefferson Brick would remark. It must be that they speak of such topics as the immortality of the soul or the population of Heaven, so the reverent souls outside imagine. But the reverends know better. Whether it is that the clergy are really lacking reverence, or whether it is that their familiarity with things sacred breeds irreverence, it matters not; the fact is that if you once get a chance to hear a lot of these persons talking together you will find that they are telling the best stories in all the world, and very likely the majority of them will be about matters connected with their profession. For instance, a few days ago The Woman found herself in a group of a half-dozen of these. And they were telling funny stories about prayers they had heard in the pulpit.

"The funniest prayer I ever heard," said the first, "was that of a pompous old fellow who supported his reputation for piety by preaching Sundays when he got a chance, and his family by teaching school during the week. Well, this old fellow used to instruct the Almighty very kindly upon a great many points, and at last he got this off one day in his prayer: 'Paradoxical as it may seem to thee, Lord, nevertheless it is true.'"

"I had a queer old fellow in my congregation once," said the second divine, "who used to get himself badly wound up in metaphors sometimes in his prayers, and as he was a liberal-minded fellow he used to get his figures of speech and their reality twisted sadly sometimes. I remember once in one of his prayers he made a comparison between sin spots on the soul and ink spots on a white robe. And after he had expatiated for some time on the hopelessness of getting the ink spots out of the gown by any acid known to the chemist, he closed with the economical suggestion: 'The only thing you could do, Lord, would be to take the breadth out, and even then it would never be quite the same robe that it was before.' All of which was true and good, but irresistibly funny in that place."

Then the young dominie spoke. "There is a man in my flock," he said "who quotes continually in his prayers, not from authors that he has read (for he never really read an author in all his life), but he keeps up a continual fire of such quotations as are usually found in anthologies. A few days ago he began a prayer like this: 'O Lord, thou wilt remember what Macaulay says somewhere,' and then he followed with the quotation."

"But the funniest thing I ever listened to," said the oldest parson of the group, "was the prayer of a sly old farmer in my first congregation, a hard-headed, hard-fisted fellow, with a strong sense of humor. The old man was a mad free-trader, and it happened that Congress had just passed some highly protective measure which had brought down the heaviest displeasure of this man. Very soon after the passage of this bill the member of Congress for our district returned to his home in our town for a few days and came to prayer-meeting, as he always did. Old Farmer X. was there also and saw his chance. He couldn't argue with Congressman L. because the Congressman could beat him out of his boots at argument, and he knew it. But he got up after awhile and began to pray. He prayed for the church and for foreign missions and for the President of the United States, and then he gathered himself together for a last effort. 'And now, O Lord, we beseech thee,' he said—then he hesitated—'we would not put too hard a task even for Omnipotence, but we do beseech thee, if thou canst, put a little common sense into the heads of some of our legislators.'

"And the little rustle and ripple of amusement that came to his ears as he sat down brought a glow of proud gratification to his face that all the consolations of religion had never produced."

Said the last one of the group: "There was an old lady in my congregation years ago who used to begin her public prayer in a way that would have delighted Col. Ingersoll. She was a reverent but unlettered soul, whose taste for large words was greater than her knowledge of them. And what she thought she was saying was, 'O thou adorable Creator,' but what she always did say was, 'O thou abominable Creator.'"

Stopped
—the progress of Consumption. The best authorities agree that it's a scrofulous affection of the lungs. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will effect a cure. Thousands have been saved by it—thousands more are putting it off till too late. For every form of Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections, Weak Lungs, Severe Coughs, and kindred ailments, it is a positive remedy. It's *guaranteed* to do all that's claimed for it. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, your money is returned.

The "Discovery" is the only Liver, Blood and Lung Remedy that's sold so. Think what a medicine it must be!

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Makers, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. CARROLL CURED THEM

Mrs. John Bateman Tells an Interesting Story of Her Recovery from Rheumatism.

Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Incipient Consumption Cured.

"My first call on Dr. Carroll was in a measure accidental," began Mrs. John Bateman, who lives with her husband and family in the handsome Vienna Vestibule Flats, rear, at 237 East Huron street, North Side. "I had previously been to the office of another prominent Chicago physician, who was a friend of my first husband the late Dr. Herett, but found him not at home. I then concluded to call on Dr. Carroll, at 96 State street, of whom I had heard a great deal through the Chicago papers, and I have every reason to feel glad that I did so," pleasantly continued Mrs. Bateman, who gives an interesting account of her rapid recovery from a serious attack of rheumatism.

"I had rheumatism in my ankle, and the pain was so intense and the ankle was swollen so that I couldn't stand on it," continued Mrs. Bateman. "In walking one evening I made a misstep and the pains and the swelling increased till the joint was two or three times its natural size. Finally the skin broke in two or three places and was so tender I could only get relief by having my ankle elevated so the blood would not run down in it.

"I couldn't rest nor sleep more than two or three hours during the course of a night and became so weak and helpless I could scarcely move about even while enduring intense pain. My entire system was run down. Latterly I was in bed most of the time from the pain and weakness, and for two months I got scarcely any sleep.

"I was in constant pain and misery, and my nervous system was all unstrung. I tried all the liniments and everything I heard of, and doctored with physicians here and abroad, but in spite of it all I grew worse.

"As I said before, finally I began Dr. Carroll's treatment. The doctor gave me to understand that my case was pretty serious, and that I would require at least two or three months' treatment to effect a cure. The first two weeks my improvement was so slow I felt discouraged, and thought seriously of quitting. I continued, however, and in one month I was so well I needed no further treatment.

"My ankle is now of natural size, free from pain and swelling, and I can walk three or four miles, or I could stand on my feet all day if necessary. My appetite and strength have returned and my health is in every way excellent again. Indeed, Dr. Carroll's cure in my case is wonderful, and he did more for me in less time than he promised, and more than I could have believed possible.

"Some time ago I called again on the physician through whose absence I paid my first visit to Dr. Carroll and told him what the latter had done for me. He was pleased, of course, to know I was cured, and, what is more, he spoke very highly of Dr. Carroll's work in Chicago as a physician," concluded Mrs. Bateman.

Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, and Catarrh Cured.

"I am satisfied Dr. Carroll is the best specialist in his line in Chicago," recently said Mr. August Humbrock to the reporter, "and I wish I could have had the benefit of his treatment twenty years ago."

A. HUMBROCK, ESQ.

Mr. Humbrock, who is on the retired list of our Police Department, lives at 103 West Eleventh street. He has been a Chicagoan ever since 1847, and was for many years prominently identified with the Twelfth Street Police Station. Owing to failing health he resigned from active duty some time ago, and since then has been treated and cured by Dr. Carroll.

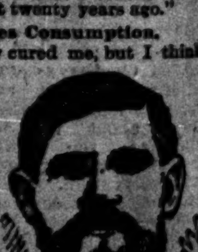
"I was troubled for years with dyspepsia, bronchitis, and catarrh, and my case had become chronic.

"I called on Dr. Carroll, and one month after beginning his treatment I felt much better. Under his care I gained twenty pounds and my strength returned. My appetite is good and my dyspepsia is cured—I can eat anything and everything now. I can sleep all night now and get up in the morning feeling rested.

"Dr. Carroll succeeded in curing me after many others had failed," concluded Mr. Humbrock, "and my only regret now is that I couldn't have gone under his treatment twenty years ago."

Dr. Carroll Cures Consumption.

"Dr. Carroll not only cured me, but I think, and so do my friends, that he saved my life. It is now more than a year since I was cured, and I am entirely well now and have been ever since I was cured."



MR. F. LANGE.

The speaker is Mr. Ferdinand Lange, a well-known figure at the Stock-Yards as an employé of Armour & Co., and whose home is at 4836 Bishop street.

"I was so weak and sick my friends thought I must soon die—and I believed so myself until I began with Dr. Carroll," continued Mr. Lange. "I could scarcely see or hear, my head ached terribly all the time, and there were noises in my ears and pains in my eyes.

"I heard of Dr. Carroll and began his treatment. He helped me more in one month than any other doctor did in six. I felt myself growing stronger and my health improving with every week.

"My cough stopped, my appetite returned, and my stomach trouble disappeared. I can eat everything, and my weight increased from 120 to 170 pounds. In a short time after beginning with Dr. Carroll I was able to work, and I have been steadily at work ever since—now more than a year. I have been entirely well ever since the doctor cured me and I feel certain that I would not be alive today if I had not gone to Dr. Carroll," added by Mr. Lange.

DR. J. G. CARROLL,

SPECIALIST IN CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE NOSE, HEAD, THROAT, LUNGS, AND STOMACH.

96 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

OPPOSITE MARSHALL FIELD'S.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 4, and 6:30 to 8 p. m. SUNDAYS, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, "Dyspepsia," and Skin Diseases cured.

MEDICINE IS FURNISHED FREE

To patients paying for treatment with Dr. Carroll. Patients can be treated and cured by mail. Send 10 cents for a symptom blank if you desire treatment.

WANT TO "COMPROMISE."

SILVER SCHEMERS ANXIOUS TO GET THEIR JOB THROUGH.

They Will Be Satisfied if They Can Secure the Passage of a Measure That Will Allow the Speculators to Unload Their Stock on the Government—Sundry Civil Bill Passed by the House—Copyright Under Discussion—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The silver schemers are bending all their energies now to getting through the job which provides for simply taking care of the product of the American mines. Mr. Geary, a Democratic Representative from California, has introduced a bill similar to the Gorman-Stewart amendment. It provides for a discriminating change in a way slightly different from the proposition which the Senate failed to pass. Word was passed around this afternoon that if the Republican majority wanted to "compromise" on this line enough Democratic votes to carry it out could be had. To push the job through the first step will be to get the House Coinage Committee to report out the Senate measure now before it. Whether the report is unfriendly or otherwise does not matter, just so a report can be had in time for the House to act. To this end great pressure is brought to bear on Vaux and Tracy, the two anti-free-coinage members of the committee, to have a report made at the regular meeting of the committee Wednesday. This is what Senator Gorman is working for. The probability is, however, that it will be a week yet before the committee reports, and the outlook for silver legislation grows poorer.

Without any flourish of trumpets Mr. Cannon put in the Sundry Civil bill a clause which will do twice as much to increase the circulation as the American mine product scheme would do. This is the clause which provides for recoining the trade dollars and the subsidiary coins. This provision will put nearly $25,000,000 idle money into circulation. The advocates of the "compromise" silver job care nothing for increased circulation. Their sole aim is to take the present surplus off the speculators' hands and to insure the mine-owners an artificial price for their product.

Mr. Adams has filed a protest of seventy-nine members of the Chicago Board of Trade against any further legislation in regard to silver. They believe that further agitation of the subject will be injurious to the business and commercial interests of the country and tend to retard the increasing confidence of the business world and the speedy return to a healthy state of affairs, so much desired by Congress and the country.

Although invited, it is not probable that any Chicago men will go to Washington this week. Two protests against free silver coinage, one signed by merchants and one by members of the Board of Trade, were sent to Congress from this city. The objectors were invited by the Congressional Committee to send on a delegation to present their views by word of mouth.

"It has been found impossible," said Marshall Field yesterday, "to get together such a delegation as we would wish. Many businessmen are out of the city, and others cannot leave home at this time. It is therefore improbable that any one will go."

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED.

Favorably Acted On by the House—Clerks for Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—After the reading of the journal a rather stormy debate ensued in the House as to the order of business, but the House finally went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil bill. On motion of Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota an amendment was adopted, appropriating $10,000 to complete the approaches to the public building at Winona, Minn.

The consideration of the bill having been completed the committee proceeded to the discussion of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The general debate (which is limited to four hours) was postponed until tomorrow, and the bill was read by paragraphs for amendments. The discussion of the Barrundia case will probably consume most of the four hours.

Mr. Hayes of Iowa offered an amendment providing session clerks to Representatives with a salary of $6 a day. A point of order was raised against it, but was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine excited a great deal of merriment in advocating the amendment by declaring that never before in the history of the country had ever assembled a Congress which would need the services of clerks as much as would the members of the Fifty-second Congress.

Mr. Kelley of Kansas offered an amendment to Mr. Hayes' amendment providing that the clerks should be appointed under civil-service rules. The reading of the amendment elicited some laughter, but it was defeated—yeas, 40; nays, 84. Mr. Hayes' amendment with an amendment fixing the salaries of the clerks at $100 a month was agreed to without division. The committee then rose and the Sundry Civil bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Brewer of Michigan the Senate amendments to the Fortification Appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference was ordered. The House then adjourned.

CHICAGO'S INCREASING IMPORTS.

Interesting Statement Furnished by Appraiser Pearson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Representative Adams filed today a tabular statement from United States Appraiser R. N. Pearson showing the value, quantity, and character of goods passed by the Appraiser during the year 1890 and the amount of business done at the Port of Chicago for the last five years. It shows that as compared with 1889 there was an increase of 8.1 per cent in the number of entries and number of invoices passed, 24.58 per cent in the number of packages examined, 97.18 per cent in the number of valuable mail packages and seizures, 66¼ per cent in the number of appeals, 70 per cent in the number of invoices advanced, and an increase of 2.26 per cent in the duties collected. The expenses for collecting the revenue from customs decreased since 1889 from $139,409 to $135,747, a decrease of $3,662.

In concluding his report the Appraiser says he is pleased to call attention to the increase in the volume of importations, and remarks that on account of the limited accommodations and insufficient force the work has only been accomplished by the hearty and earnest coöperation of all the men employed in the department; and that the Customs Administrative act in making consignments of goods from foreign manufacturers to their agents at seaboard points more difficult, and thus giving an impetus to importations direct to American importers, has the effect of enlarging the number of shipments to interior ports, and finally will tend to place the Port of Chicago in a position commensurate with its commercial standing and business activity.

Col. Abner Taylor introduced a bill to increase the salary of the local appraiser at New York to $8,000; Philadelphia, $6,000; Chicago and San Francisco, $5,000 each; Baltimore, $4,000; and at all other ports to $3,000.

Senator Cullom today introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of an assistant appraiser of merchandise at Chicago with a salary of $2,500 a year.

MUST GIVE UP MILLIONS.

Uncle Sam Preparing to Squeeze the Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—It is learned from a letter recently sent by Mr. H. A. Taylor, Commissioner of Railroads, to the Secretary of the Interior that action is about to be taken under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the United States, appellant, vs. the Central Pacific railroad company. This decision reverses a decision of the Court of Claims, in which it was held that, in the process of ascertaining the net earnings of the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies, upon which 25 per cent is required to be paid to the Government under the Thurman act, it was proper to deduct from the gross earnings not only the actual operating expenses, necessary repairs, and interest on the first mortgage bonds, but also that there should be deducted all sums paid for improvements, betterments, and new equipment.

The Supreme Court reverses this decision and holds that under the Thurman act the net earnings must be ascertained by deducting from the gross earnings only the actual operating expenses, necessary repairs made within the year, and interest on the first mortgage bonds.

Under this method of calculation the net earnings of the Central Pacific company will be increased over $2,000,000 and the net earnings of the Union Pacific company nearly $7,000,000 since the passage of the Thurman act, 25 per cent of which sums will now be recovered by the Government. The letter received by the Secretary from Commissioner Taylor calls attention to the decision of the court and suggests that it will be necessary to make a restatement of the accounts with these roads, and asks the Secretary for instructions in the matter.

Commissioner Taylor, under orders from Secretary Noble, has had a conference with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury with a view of getting a full report of all bills for services of the Union and Central Pacific companies on file in the Treasury Department and not acted upon. It is intended to ascertain accurately the state of the accounts between the Government and these roads, and then insist upon prompt payment of amounts found to be due.

BLACK EYE FOR A LABOR BILL.

The Senate Sends the Eight-Hour Measure Back to the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The credentials of Mr. Voorhees for his new Senatorial term from March 4 next were presented in the Senate and placed on file. The credentials of Henry C. Hansbrough as Senator-elect from the State of North Dakota for the term commencing March 4 next were presented and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Carlisle offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for copies of recent correspondence with the Minister of Brazil, with translations of the recent laws of Brazil in reference to the importation of certain products of the United States into that country.

At 12 o'clock the unfinished business was laid before the Senate, which was Mr. Harris' motion to lay on the table Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote recommitting to the Committee on Education and Labor the bill providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law.

The motion to lay on the table was disagreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 31.

The question recurring on Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider, Mr. Hale suggested that the best way to settle these claims would be to refer them to the accounting officers of the Treasury, free from the statute of limitations.

Mr. Edmunds gave it as his opinion that the accounting officers were not controlled by the statute of limitations, but that they considered the matter under the existing eight-hour law. He saw by the morning papers that no citizen of the United States was to be allowed to work on the World's Fair buildings who was not a member of a labor union, and that it would require the use of the army of the United States to allow any other man to have a day's work on those buildings. He thought that it was a crime against liberty and against the laboring people of the country (nine-tenths of the whole) to undertake to regulate by law either the time of labor or the wages of grown up, intelligent men supposed to be capable of taking care of themselves.

The question was taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was disagreed to—yeas 28, nays 29.

Mr. Higgins, who had voted no on the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, voted aye on the motion to reconsider—which accounts for the variation in the two votes. So the bill stands recommitted to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the House Copyright bill, and Mr. Platt, who has charge of it, made a brief explanation of and argument for it. He hoped that the House bill would be passed without amendment.

Mr. Frye did not coincide in that view; but offered an amendment extending the principles of the bill to maps, charts, dramatic or musical compositions, engravings, cuts, prints, chromos, and lithographs. After a long debate the lithographic amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 24, as follows, Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics:

YEAS.

Allen,	Frye,	Plumb,
Allison,	*Gorman*,	Power,
Berry,	Hale,	*Ransom*,
Blackburn,	Ingalls,	*Reagan*,
Blair,	*McPherson*,	Sawyer,
Chandler,	Manderson,	Sherman,
Coke,	Mitchell,	Shoup,
Daniel,	*Morgan*,	Squire,
Davis,	Pierce,	*Turpie*—27.

NAYS.

Bate,	*Hampton*,	*Pugh*,
Carlisle,	*Harris*,	Quay,
Dawes,	Hawley,	Stewart,
Dixon,	Higgins,	Stockbridge,
Edmunds,	Hoar,	*Vest*,
Evarts,	*Jones* (Ark.),	Warren,
Faulkner,	Morrill,	Washburn,
George,	Platt,	Wolcott—24.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend Sec. 3 by striking out the word "prohibited" and insert in lieu thereof the word "subject to the duties provided by law"; so that books, etc., copyrighted here and printed abroad shall not be prohibited, but shall be subject to the payment of tariff duties. The amendment went over without action.

House bill for a public building at Richmond, Ky., was reported and placed on the calendar; also Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis River between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The Senate then took a recess till 8 p. m. After recess, no quorum appearing, the Senate without transacting any business adjourned.

POOR CHANCE FOR THE TAYLOR BILL.

Chicago's Post-Office Appropriation May Fail for Want of Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—There has never been a bright prospect for the passage of the Taylor bill, providing for a new post-office building at Chicago, first, because the amount required would add a good deal to the aggregate of appropriations by this Congress, and therefore it is hard to get recognition to call it up; and, second, because the general appropriation bills are crowding upon each other's heels to get through before March 4. Still Gen. Post is watching a chance to ask the House to take up the Post-Office bill, and hopes to get the Speaker to recognize him next Monday to move to pass it under suspension of the rules. Few measures of any character can get a hearing at this stage of the session until all the appropriation bills have been sent to the Senate. After that the pressure of business will not be so great, and though conference reports on the great money bills will be coming in there will be intervals which wide-awake Congressmen will take advantage of to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of their bills. If the Post-Office bill doesn't see daylight before the last six days of the session it will then be in order at any time to move its passage under suspension of the rules, provided somebody can get Speaker Reed to recognize him for that purpose. But a two-thirds vote is necessary to pass a bill under suspension of the rules. All the Chicago Congressmen are earnestly in favor of the Taylor bill, though Lawler thinks it would have been much easier to have got an appropriation of half a million for enlarging the old building by annexes.

WHITE GHOST FREES HIS MIND.

He Says the Indians Want More Coffee, More Bacon, and More Beef.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The conference with the Sioux Indian delegation was resumed this morning by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Commissioner Morgan said he had already heard all that was necessary in regard to the past. What was wanted now was to hear their plans for the future. He was prepared to issue the $100,000 worth of beef to the Indians entitled to receive it, which was cut off in the past.

Senator Dawes, who was present, said if the Indians did their part and were industrious the Government would undoubtedly do its part and help them to become self-supporting.

The first speaker from the Indian delegation was White Ghost of the Crow Creek Reservation, who spoke of the encroachments of the whites upon the lands of the Indians, the Commissioner assuring him that he would have that matter fully investigated and remedied. He spoke of the ration of coffee, and said that it amounted to only 100 grains a week to each person. He referred to the small ration of bacon issued, and said that at a meeting of the delegation yesterday the unanimous decision was reached that they did not want military agents.

When he had finished Commissioner Morgan called the attention of the Indians to the difficulty in getting a correct census of the Indians, and said he wanted the aid of the Indians in getting at the truth.

Big Mane of the Lower Brule Agency told the Commissioner that the white people prevented the Indians from getting fuel and hay; he wanted the agency moved nearer. They needed better school facilities. He complained of the small size of the beef cattle given them for food, and humorously attributed it to the defective eyesight of the agent.

Little No Heart, from the Cheyenne River Agency said his people wanted more and larger schools where their children could learn the white man's ways. He protested against the appointment of military agents.

The Commissioner said that inasmuch as nearly all who had spoken had expressed the same desire he wished to learn how many of the members of the delegation were in favor of civil agents and how many in favor of military agents, and asked such of the Indians as preferred civil agents to stand up. With a single exception they all stood up. The only one who preferred military agents was Maj. Swords, the chief of the Indian police at Pine Ridge.

Mad Bear, from Standing Rock, said his reservation insisted upon more reservation schools. If the schools were located on the reservation their influence would be felt not only by the pupils but by the parents as well.

Several others spoke, but nothing of special interest was elicited. Another conference will be held Wednesday, when the Indians from Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies will speak.

CANNON IS IN FAVOR.

He May Be Appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The *Star* tonight summarizes the gossip about the Treasury vacancy as follows:

It is not generally believed by those familiar with the political considerations involved that Mr. John C. New will be called from abroad to take the Secretaryship of the Treasury. It is understood that Mr. New would like the position, but there are reasons which will probably prevent its being offered to him. Mr. New and Treasurer Huston are both being urged for the place by their friends. Mr. Huston particularly is being pressed to the front. For Mr. Harrison to select either would be to offend the friends of the other and to offend a factional spirit in Indiana politics which he has already had trouble enough to keep in restraint. It might be a serious thing for him to provoke further antagonisms in his own State, and in this case there would be nothing in particular gained by facing the danger. After canvassing all the names that have been mentioned in this connection, it is believed by some of the leading Republicans that Mr. Cannon of Illinois will be chosen. It is held that he would not represent radicalism on either the money or the tariff question, and that he has a good knowledge of financial affairs, and that while his name would not provoke antagonism in the West he is sufficiently cautious in financial matters to satisfy the President on this point.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Congressman Dingley Offers a Proposition in Regard to Riders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Representative Dingley of Maine offered for reference in the House today the following resolution as an amendment to the resolution offered a few days ago by Representative Townsend of Colorado, intended to cause the Silver bill to be brought before the House:

"And provided further that whenever any general Appropriation bill is under consideration in the House or in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union it shall be in order to move as an amendment thereto any bill which has passed the House and been sent to the Senate and has not been returned from the Senate favorably or adversely acted upon by said body within six months from the time of its passage in the House."

The obvious purpose of this amendment is to embarrass the silver men by loading down their original proposition with an amendment looking to the attachment of the Election bill to an appropriation bill as a rider.

Confirmed by the Senate.

The following Postmasters were confirmed by the Senate today: Indiana—Frank Ellis, Muncie. Michigan—H. R. Austin, Monroe; P. A. Sheldon, Hastings; S. H. Stevens, Muskegon. Minnesota—Henry Bordewich, Granite Falls. Nebraska—R. O. Fellows, Auburn; W. H. Mann, Wilber; M. V. Clark, Sutton.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S TRADE SCHEMES.

Indications That They Will Cause an Extra Session—Pauncefote's Indiscretion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—There are indications that the men who have been elected to seats in the next Senate will be invited to assume active duty very soon after March 4 in an extra session of the Senate. Secretary of State Blaine spent several hours in the Capitol today in close consultation with Republican members of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He had not been long in the committee-room before the report spread throughout the chamber that an extra session of the Senate would soon be called, to meet early in March. Later in the day several Senators admitted that they would not be surprised if they were detained in Washington after the end of the present session.

It goes without saying that the purpose of an extra Senate session, if one is called, will be to promote Mr. Blaine's enthusiastic scheme for reciprocity with our southern neighbors and Cuba, and possibly Canada. So far as the reciprocity convention just arranged with Brazil is concerned no ratification by the Senate is necessary. It rested solely with the President to make such an agreement under the terms of the McKinley act. But that law is limited in its reciprocity provisions to a few specified articles. If the Administration desires to go outside of this limited list in conducting reciprocity negotiations with other Governments it must do so in a formal treaty, and the treaty must be approved by the Senate before it can be put into effect. That such treaties are being negotiated with certain Governments, including Spain, is generally believed, and those Senators who look for an extra session think they will be asked to act upon such conventions as will not be concluded in time for presentation to the Senate before the end of the present session.

Senators on the Republican side of the chamber were quite generally admitting that an extra Senate session was quite within the possibilities. It was intimated by one Senator that Mr. Blaine's mission to the Foreign Relations Committee would be made evident when the Senate voted to raise the salaries of the several United States Consuls named in the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Sir Julian Pauncefote is likely to be less communicative hereafter than he was Monday last when he saw the reporter who suddenly made him conspicuous in England and America. There has been some effort made to soften the embarrassment that he naturally felt upon being criticised for speaking hastily and enthusiastically. But this is not pleasant for the reporter who had the conversation with him, in which he expressed his gratification at the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bering Sea case. The *Post* has a paragraph today in which the manner of obtaining the interview with him is described:

The interviewer was Mr. R. M. Larner, a well-known correspondent here. He was riding down from the Capitol in an F street car. At the Baltimore and Ohio station Sir Julian Pauncefote entered the car, scrupulously attired, as he always is, evidently returning from an afternoon reception. Mr. Larner saluted Sir Julian, and the latter acknowledged the salutation. The Supreme Court had just a few hours previously decided in favor of the owners of the Canadian sealer, and Mr. Larner's journalistic instinct suggested that a word from Sir Julian on the subject might be interesting. Desiring to take no advantage of the British Minister because of courtesies previously extended in connection with other matters, Mr. Larner says he presented his business card, so that Sir Julian might know that he was being addressed by a newspaper man in his business capacity.

The Minister took the card, read the inscription, and remarked that he remembered having met the correspondent before at the Legation. When the decision of the Supreme Court was first mentioned Sir Julian appeared uninformed on the subject, and Mr. Larner promptly related the substance of the ruling made by Chief Justice Fuller. Sir Julian even helped him in the legal phraseology, showing just what the Canadians asked the court to do. He then went on to say that he had believed from the first the Supreme Court had jurisdiction, and hoped the case might be disposed of before the fishing season commenced. He talked on with his usual freedom until the city-hall was reached, when he excused himself to call on Lawyer Carlisle. He placed no restriction upon Mr. Larner, who cabled the interview to London as the representative of one of the cable news associations.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

Pullman Parlor Cars

are now run between Chicago and St. Louis on day trains over the Chicago and Alton railroad.

PULLMAN COUPON BERTH TICKETS

are sold for continuous Pullman service in parlor and sleeping cars Chicago to Hot Springs, San Antonio, and all principal cities in Texas in the city ticket office of the Chicago and Alton railroad, No. 195 South Clark street, Chicago.

Always on Time

Is the motto of the Northwestern line, over which the finest vestibuled trains are run between Chicago and St. Paul in thirteen and one-half hours. For tickets to all points west and northwest apply at the ticket office of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, 208 Clark-st. and at passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

LITTLE BELGIUM'S KING.

JUDGE LAMBERT TREE DISCUSSES THE CHARACTER OF LEOPOLD II.

A Monarch Who Works Harder Every Day than Any Business-Man—One Without an Equal Among the Crowned Heads of Europe—A Patron of Art and Artists—Befriending Africa Without a Selfish Motive.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Judge Lambert Tree, a member of the Monetary Conference, who was for a number of years our Minister in Belgium, gave me yesterday a most interesting view of Leopold II., the King of Belgium. It is a most interesting and correct picture. Judge Tree has such a wide knowledge of European affairs and such an acquaintance that his comparisons and deductions have great value in making a careful estimate of the character of this notable monarch. If the Belgian King had been called upon to rule over any one of the first-class Powers he would undoubtedly be considered the greatest monarch of his time. There is no ruler in Europe who is equal in point of accomplishments, ability, and breadth of mind. He is tall, with a straight, well-built figure. He has a refined face and its features are regular. The lower part of his face is set off by a short brown beard. Although he is 57 years of age he shows but little trace of the sorrows and trials he has been called upon to endure during his reign.

As soon as he is out of bed in the morning he dresses and goes out for a horseback ride. Sometimes this continues for an hour. He is always out of doors for half an hour at least and in nearly all weathers. Then he comes back to his bath and his coffee, and at once addresses himself to his work. This continues during the morning. He goes over carefully every bit of his correspondence and the papers laid before him by his Ministers. He also receives during the morning numerous delegations. Even his evenings are devoted to work. He is a student fond of abstruse subjects, and is thoroughly well versed in the literature of the day.

A Devotee and Patron of Art.

He is devoted to art. He has done more than any other modern ruler for the advancement of art in his kingdom; indeed, it is one of the strong elements in the success of the present Belgian school, the support that has been given by this broad-minded, refined, and scholarly King. He is constantly looking out for new talent. He is a man of profound knowledge of art, a correct and appreciative eye, and he is almost always the first to discover talent in a young artist. He even goes about to the studios of Brussels hunting for some one to encourage.

He is a very widely traveled man for a European ruler. Before he came to the throne he traveled all through Europe and even went as far east as China. His mind has therefore been broadened by unusual opportunities of observation afforded by his numerous journeyings. Today he often visits France, Germany, and England, although he rarely goes farther away than that. He is a splendid horseman and has served as a military officer during a number of years. He is fond of outdoor life and keeps his good health and vigor through his devotion to horseback exercise. He is very much interested in this country and is thoroughly familiar with its institutions. He watches very closely our material developments in the march of our industries and our new discoveries in science and in the world of inventions.

Neutral in Political Matters.

The Belgian King occupies a neutral position in politics. He is not supposed to have any politics. Yet, notwithstanding this expectation, the King is a profound politician and understands well the art of getting on with the leaders of both sides. He is a very elegant writer. He makes a model address. He is a ready speaker and always says just the right thing.

A number of years ago, when Belgian capitalists formed a company for the exploration and development of the Congo, the King was elected President of the association. His motives of associating himself with this enterprise were for the sole purpose of advancing civilization in the dark and benighted regions of barbarism. It has since been said that the King aimed at the founding here of a great free state which should be a monument to the memory of his only son, who died some years ago. Whether this is true or not his motives were entirely free from any selfish purposes. For a number of years he expended from his own private purse annually £100,000, in round numbers a half a million dollars, to establish a government in the Congo State. He still contributes £50,000 annually from his own income and probably will so contribute to the end of his reign.

His Gentle and Moderate Rule.

The Belgian Government is one of the freest and most moderate in Europe. Its Constitution contains all of the essential parts of the English Constitution joined to some of the best features of the French. This freedom is carried sometimes to a greater degree than would be tolerated in this country. Socialists and Communists have been permitted to parade under the red flag in the very streets of Brussels without any protest upon the part of the police. The authorities are most lenient and unless actual disorder prevails never interfere. Whatever protests are made by the Socialists and Anarchists are generally directed against capitalists and propertyowners, but rarely against the King as an individual. Some of his people criticised him when he was spending so much money in Africa because he was obliged to protect himself in certain ways in his personal expenditures at home. The cutting down of some of the brilliant functions of royalty made some grumbling. The King possesses great wealth, which came to him from his grandfather, Louis Philippe, and his father, Leopold I. The death of Prince Badouim was the third great shock that the King has received. The first was in the death of his own son. The second was in the death of Rudolph, the Crown Prince of Austria, the husband of his daughter, the Princess Stephanie. If Rudolph had lived his daughter would have been the Empress of Austria. This would have made a great alliance politically for Belgium. The third shock was in the recent death of Prince Badouim. This young man was very intelligent and had been specially educated by his uncle for the position of his successor. He had not been formally announced as the successor, but it was generally understood he would be the heir and was the heir-apparent. The next in line was the Count of Flanders, the King's brother, and the father of Prince Badouim. But he is absolutely deaf and does not desire the position. This young Prince was just beginning to come to the relief of the King in assuming for him the duties of the ordinary royal functions. He also was a hard worker. He was obliged to turn out every morning at 6 o'clock, rain or shine, and march out at the head of his company and on foot to the field of maneuver, where he would remain engaged in drilling until 10 o'clock. Then he would march home covered with dust or mud, change to civilian clothes, and go to work with his tutor until 6 in the afternoon. How many young Americans would consent to work as hard? T. C. CRAWFORD.

FLOOD, FIRE, AND FAMINE IN CHINA.

Hundreds of Persons Drowned—Many Houses Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 9.—A letter from Shanghai gives the details of terrible floods and famine which have prevailed recently in the interior districts of Northern China. The Governor-General of Li Hing-Chang reports that the people of Schuan have sustained heavy losses by floods, which destroyed temples, bridges, and city walls in ten districts. In Wen-Chuan the loss of life will reach fully 1,000. Immediately following the floods at Pei Chang a fire broke out which destroyed thirty-five houses. In three other places houses were burned to the number of 200. The suffering among the poor is terrible. The roads everywhere are difficult of passage and crowds of starving wretches are on their way to Shanghai. Corn and millet are selling at the fairs along the great road to Paetin and San-Si at exactly double the price of one year ago. Cotton, one of the staple products near Cho-Con, is an entire failure this year, thus bringing up the price beyond the purchase of the poor.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden & Selleck Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Electrical rings—a sure cure for rheumatism; no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison-st.

WILL ATTEND THE TAILORS' BANQUET.

Mayors Noonan and Cregier Will Both Respond to Toasts.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The delegates to the convention of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange, which is to be held here tomorrow, began arriving this morning. Delegations reached here from New York, Boston, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Buffalo, and Washington. The Chicago representatives are: H. L. Dahl, Charles E. Hyde, H. G. Purinton and wife, Frank J. Schaub and wife, Charles Halla and wife, David J. Lindsay and wife, Henry Turner and wife, W. J. Kilmore and wife, Robert J. Walshe and wife, W. J. Collins, Fred W. Crof, W. J. Terhune, and Frank Heinig. The delegates were taken in hand after breakfast and shown around the city. There will be a reception at the Lindell Hotel tomorrow for the ladies; tomorrow night the delegates will attend the performance of "Poor Jonathan"; Wednesday afternoon the ladies will take in "Shenandoah" and the gentlemen will do as much for the big breweries and wine vaults; Thursday afternoon there will be a drive around town and Thursday night a big banquet. Mayor Noonan of St. Louis and Mayor Cregier of Chicago will both be present and respond to toasts. Mayor Noonan wrote Mayor Cregier to accept the tailors' invitation and visit St. Louis, leaving Chicago to take care of itself for twenty-four hours. To his letter the Chief Executive of St. Louis has received the following response:

To the Hon. E. A. Noonan, Mayor of St. Louis: Mayor Cregier finds the invitation of the tailors to their banquet at the Lindell Hotel, indorsed as it is by you, is irresistible, and therefore he will be with you and them on the 12th. He thinks your advice to let Chicago run itself for twenty-four hours is good. During his absence he is confident that Chicago will be all right, but he has some apprehension about the fate of poor old St. Louis. Yours, etc., J. J. O'NEILL, Secretary.

Eloped and Committed Suicide.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Last Thursday Dimme, the daughter of Oliver Monnot, a wealthy farmer living near Bucyrus, eloped with Jud L. McClinton and was married at Covington, Ky., returning home Saturday. Last night she took a dose of aconite, which proved fatal. The cause of her suicide was the refusal of her parents to sanction her romantic marriage.

Foreclosure Sale at Lake Geneva.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The foreclosure sale of the Central Trust company against the property of John E. Burton took place here today. The proceeds aggregated $126,105.

Franco-American Food Co.'s

FRENCH

SOUPS.

"Exquisite in flavor."—*Marion Harland.*

Ready for use, save warming.
Eighteen varieties. In glass and in cans.
SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

The Popular Cocoa of Europe,
The Coming one of America.

MOST APPETIZING—EASILY DIGESTED.

The VAN HOUTENS' process renders their cocoa easy of digestion and develops in the highest degree its delicious aroma. It is an excellent flesh-former, *fifty per cent* greater than the best of other cocoas.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST"

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") is *the original*, pure, soluble Cocoa, invented, made and patented in Holland, and is to-day better and more soluble than any of the numerous imitations. In fact, it is generally admitted all over Europe [and a comparative test will easily prove] that *no other* Cocoa equals this Inventor's in solubility, agreeable taste and nutritive qualities. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S AND TAKE NO OTHER. 43

Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. *Avoid substitutions offered.*

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

Best for General Household Use.
SOLD ONLY IN POUND BARS.

The Key to Success

in washing and cleaning is *Pearline*. By doing away with the rubbing, it opens the way to easy work; with *Pearline*, a weekly wash can be done by a weakly woman. It shuts out possible harm and danger; all things washed with *Pearline* last longer than if washed with soap. Everything is done better with it. These form but a small part of the —Why women use millions upon millions of packages of *Pearline* every year. Let *Pearline* do its best and there is no fear of "dirt doing its worst."

Turn the Key

On the peddlers and grocers who tell you "this is as good as," or "the same as" Pearline. IT'S FALSE; besides, Pearline is never peddled. JAMES PYLE, New York.

Ulsters, Overcoats, One-Half Price.

This week only we offer all or any of our Ulsters at just one-half the regular marked price. It goes without saying that "The Putnam" always has the best stock of Ulsters in Chicago. Now that you get them at one-half price does not change the quality.
This sale closes Saturday night.

Putnam Clothing House,

131 and 133 Clark-st.
113, 115, 117 Madison-st.

ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S WHITE BORAX SOAP.

Absolutely Pure. Full Weight.
Ask your Grocer for it.

UNION PACIFIC IS THE Favorite Line TO ALL

Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, California, Oregon, Washington, —AND— Puget Sound Points.

For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, General Agent, 191 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

DON'T TAKE

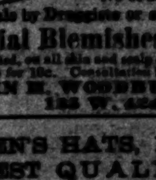
Medicines that pretend to do the work of S. S. S. The effects of most of them are worse than the diseases they pretend to cure. There is but one permanent cure for contagious blood-poison, and that is to be found in S. S. S. And it is the only medicine that will permanently destroy the effects of

Mercurial and Potash Poisoning.

It is a purely vegetable remeny, entirely harmless, and yet it is the most potent blood purifier ever discovered.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.



WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

For the Skin and Scalp.

Prepared by a Dermatologist with 20 years' experience. Unequaled for eczema, scaldhead, oily skin, flesh worms, chapped hands, excessive perspiration, ugly complexion, etc. An unfailing remedy for all scalp affections, and a sure preventive of all forms of skin diseases.

For Sale by Druggists or sent by mail, Price 50 cents.

Facial Blemishes. [illegible]

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42d St., New York City.

MEN'S HATS, LATEST STYLES. FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., Hatters, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

DR. ECCLES' DECISION IN REGARD TO COMPLEXION PREPARATIONS.

They Are Not All Injurious—Strong Words of Proof in Letters from a Well-Known Physician and Chemist.

ROBERT G. ECCLES, M. D., 191 Dean-st., Brooklyn, Jan. 23, 1891.

London Toilet Bazar Co.

Gentlemen: The formula of Planta Beatrice having been submitted to me, I am free to say that it is an excellent and perfectly harmless one and so free from anything of a poisonous nature that such a combination might be swallowed without injury. I can see no reason why it should not accomplish what you claim for it. R. G. ECCLES.

London Toilet Bazar Co.

Gentlemen: You having submitted the formula of Flesh Worm Paste and Pimple Remover to me, I can conscientiously recommend it as being a good combination and containing only such remedies as will benefit those requiring it.

Of the numbers of toilet articles that have come before my notice, and that are intended for the same uses as Planta Beatrice and Flesh Worm Paste, the submitted formulas show yours to be the only ones whose compositions are quite harmless. R. G. ECCLES.

PLANTA BEATRICE removes Moth and Liver Spots, prevents Sunburn and Tan, restores the color and youthful softness to the skin, and keeps it perfect in any climate. Price, $1.25, post-paid.

FLESH-WORM PASTE refines and makes smooth a rough, porous skin, entirely removes Flesh-Worms (Black Heads); a positive cure for Pimples and Eruptions. Price, $1.50, post-paid.

These are the most remarkable preparations of the age. Every application will improve your complexion.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Manufactured solely by

LONDON TOILET BAZAR CO.,
38-40 West 23d-st. and 30 East 17th-st., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS NEW HOTEL IS THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANTLY FURNISHED WINTER RESORT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Only 58 miles from New York City, conveniences equal to any city hotel; half a mile of inclosed glass piazza filled with tropical plants.

Mons. E. LAPERRUQUE, late of Delmonico's and Hoffman House, chef de cuisine. Music during dinner, concerts every morning and evening by JOYCE'S New York Orchestra. Rates, $5 per day and upward; by the week, $25 and upward.

H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF

—BERMUDA—

With CABLE COMMUNICATION, is also reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada; THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago, or A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

THE OGLETHORPE HOTEL,
Brunswick, Ga.,

Opens for its Fourth Season Jan. 15.

Improved transportation facilities. Parlor-car service between Brunswick and Way Cross, connecting with all through trains between the East and Jacksonville. Parlor and sleeping car reservations in hotel. For rates and all particulars address W. H. KING, Manager.

PALOMARES HOTEL, Pomona, California. On S. P. R. R., one hour's ride from Los Angeles. 150 rooms, elegantly furnished, heat and all modern improvements. C. J. HUNT, Manager.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO. WILL FURNISH YOUR HOUSE FROM CELLAR TO GARRET FOR CASH OR PARTIAL PAYMENTS. SUBURBAN DELIVERY DAILY—FREE DELIVERY WITHIN 200 MILES. 381-385 W. MADISON ST. CHICAGO.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Catalogues in English, Swedish, German and Norwegian, and Treatise on Rupture cured by electric truss, free.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.,

Main Office 191 and 193 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

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TRADE MARK.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 7, 1891.—ROOM 119 Pullman Building.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, March 9, 1891, and then opened, for furnishing all labor and material and erecting at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Cavalry Wing of Barracks. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders should state the time required to complete the building. For information apply to this office between 9 and 11 a. m., or address the undersigned at Fort Sheridan, Ill. G. A. H. McCAULEY, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

32 and 34 East 57th-st., New York.

School year 1890 and 1891 will open THURSDAY, Oct. 2. Circulars sent on application.

Fowler ARTIFICIAL EYES. SENSITIVE EYE COMPLICATED CASES SPECIALTIES. 88 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.

IT IS FOR ALL CLASSES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR NOT FOR UNION OR NON-UNION MEN SOLELY.

Mr. Gage Thinks the Action of the Labor Men Sunday Premature—Would They Enter Into a Contract to Supply All the Skilled Labor Necessary?—Mayor Cregier on the Situation—Work to Begin at Jackson Park Today—Other Exposition News.

President Lyman J. Gage of the World's Columbian Exposition thinks that the resolutions passed by the Trades and Labor Assembly Sunday night were premature. He said yesterday there was no reasonable ground for conflict between organized labor and the World's Fair, and that no cause for offense was contemplated. But the benefits of the World's Fair, he said, were for all, and he did not think the Board of Directors or its successors would enter into an obligation to discriminate against any class of competent labor.

"The sentiment of those resolutions is erroneous," he said, "and I hardly think the framing was sufficiently careful in what it had to say. The directory has no desire now, and never had, to destroy trades unions, as asserted in the resolutions. On the contrary, the Exposition invites the hearty coöperation of organized labor, and before denouncing the management they should have sent a committee to confer with us."

"Will the directory obligate itself to employ none but the representatives of organized labor?"

"I cannot speak for the directory. I do not think, though, that this or the next board will, and I do not know that such a sweeping demand as that will be made by organized labor.

"Here is something for these men to think about: Can they enter into an agreement with the directory to furnish all the skilled labor that will be needed to carry on the work? Can they make a binding contract to that effect, with penalties sufficient to meet the damages in case they failed to keep it? That is the way the directory has to do business in its engagements, and the construction of buildings is a business operation. How could we agree to employ none but union men when it is not known how many men will be needed and whether unions could supply them? I presume that three-fourths of the skilled labor of Chicago is organized. There will be plenty of work for them and the unorganized. What the World's Fair will most need will be skilled labor, and the town will not be overrun with that class. It is usually well employed and such men in other cities are not going to leave a good situation and come to Chicago for no better wages than they have at home.

Injury It May Do.

"But, as a match may start a conflagration, so the labor unions of this city may make a great deal of trouble, at least in raising the price of contractors. If it go abroad that Chicago laboring men are avidly threatening to make trouble and that a strike may be expected, it will simply cost a great deal more to get the work done. Contractors give a bond to complete buildings within a certain time. But they will charge extra for the risk they incur on account of prospective labor trouble.

"It is unwise for the labor people to stand in the way of the Exposition. I would not give five cents for the pecuniary profit that will come to me. It is more for the man of moderate means than any one else. Those of wealth may travel to see what they wish. All cannot do that, but the poorest man may attend the Exposition and see and learn what otherwise he would not be able to do in a lifetime.

"However, I see no ground for discord. The Board of Directors is composed of reasonable men, and when we meet with the reasonable men from the labor organizations I think there will be no further threats of warfare."

The Mayor's Position.

Mayor Cregier was asked yesterday what he was inclined to do with reference to the contemplated appeal for the issue of a proclamation warning outside laborers to stay away from the city until the demand for laborers subsided.

"Most certainly," he replied, "I should tell them that the World's Fair work isn't ready, drainage work isn't ready, and that we have 20,000 idle men of our own on the streets. If I am asked to issue a proclamation that is what I shall say."

The Sunday night meeting was criticised yesterday by a labor representative, who said:

"That meeting and the resolutions were largely for the purpose of giving Tommy Morgan something to do and talk about. As long as Tommy is around there will be resolutions of that character passed and a turmoil created wherever it is practicable.

"We had something like this at the Philadelphia Centennial. We tried to organize and make demands. We did make the demands, but after fooling around awhile the thing fell through and organized labor was worse off than it had been before. It was so bad that Philadelphia lost its influence as a center for organized labor and Chicago has since become the center of activity."

MacArthur Bros., the contractors who are to do the filling and dredging in Jackson Park, were waited upon yesterday by a labor representative who sought to discover what would be the policy of the firm in engaging laborers. He was told that none but shovelers would be needed for the work required to be done now, and that it was immaterial where they came from. A number of men have already been secured from labor agencies here.

WILL BEGIN WORK TODAY.

MacArthur Bros. Will Break Ground at Jackson Park.

Tomorrow morning MacArthur Bros. promise to begin work in Jackson Park.

"We haven't the contract approved by the directory yet," said Mr. MacArthur, "but we shall make a start and assume any risks of disapproval."

"What will be the nature of the first work?"

"O, we shall begin rather easy, with a sort of wheelbarrow brigade, at the south end of the park. About March 1 we shall bring on the dredges and gradually enlarge our operations. Our machinery is in different parts of the country, some of it being in Canada, but it will be gradually accumulated. We have five months in which to complete the work, and I presume if we have no difficulty with our labor there will be no difficulty in finishing it on time."

The contractors will eventually employ about 3,000 men. They will have the simplest kind of labor to perform, as it will all consist of shoveling dirt and removing trees. The contractors will leave the grounds in readiness for buildings. They have for several days had men going over the park discovering where the earth was frozen to the least depth.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings met yesterday and deferred action on the contract for the proposed $6,000 temporary construction building in Jackson Park. The contractor was ready to go ahead tomorrow morning. Temporary administration quarters for the work in the park have been completed in the Stock-Raisers' Building. McArthur Bros.' laborers will dwell in tents.

Chief of Construction Burnham recommended Mr. Sodan for Assistant Electrician. The committee seemed to think that Mr. Barnes, who has been appointed Chief of the Department of Electricity, should do the work.

At the meeting today Messrs. McFarland and Oakley will be given a hearing concerning the shoe and leather building, and Architects S. S. Beman will be present to discuss his designs for the mines and mining building. Mr. Beman is the first man ready.

Mrs. Handy left the city yesterday morning to attend the annual meeting of the American Publishers' Association in New York, at which he will be able to do some work in connection with his department. He is expected to return next Saturday. Before leaving he appointed a new assistant in the Department of Publicity and Promotion, Robert E. A. Dore, who for nine years was connected with the Philadelphia Press.

ARRANGEMENTS TO DO THEIR PART.

Chief Ann Anderson to Work for the Success of the Fair.

The Scandinavian Auxiliary Committee met at the Sherman House last evening to report what progress had been made toward securing the coöperation of citizens of Chicago, outside of the Scandinavian countries, in making the World's Fair a success. The meeting was not largely attended, but Dr. Nelson, the President of the committee, was able to state that the countrymen were loyal to the undertaking and would do all in their power toward securing its success. He had written on the subject to Chief Anderson, and the latter had replied that he would do all in his power to further the interests of the Fair. Chief Anderson is a native of Norway, and is well known among the Scandinavians of Chicago.

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officials of the World's Fair and they had agreed to notify him when the Auxiliary Committee met. There was an impression, how well founded he could not state, that the authorities did not wish the assistance of any committees of foreign-born citizens. This he considered un-American, and, if true, would only result in their doing their work alone and unaided. The Scandinavian-Americans were loyal to the Columbian Exposition, and whether they secured the indorsement of the World's Fair Directory or not they would still use their best efforts in furthering the success of the undertaking.

SUNDAY QUESTION UP AGAIN.

Methodist Ministers Devote Considerable Time to It.

The Rev. James P. Mills of the Sixth District of the American Sabbath Union was present at the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday morning. The entire session was spent in discussing the question whether they should lend their aid to the agitation for the closing of the World's Fair Sundays. Mr. Mills opened the discussion with a lengthy address urging immediate action in regard to the matter and asking the financial assistance as well as the coöperation on the part of the ministers. He asked for a committee to coöperate with him in the work of holding public meetings. In the discussion Mr. Mandeville said:

"Congress should settle the question. It is a National affair. We should brace up our Congressmen and let them know that if they don't close the Fair Sunday they won't be re-elected."

The Rev. Mr. Stone said: "A prominent gentleman who is acquainted with many of the directors of the World's Fair said to me, 'I am satisfied from the class of men in the directory that there is no danger of their opening the World's Fair if let alone, but the agitation on the part of the church will result in agitation on the part of the holiday Sunday element, and may bring you into a minority.'"

Mr. Nate responded: "If we delay while the enemy is quietly at work, as I know it is, if we continue asleep and let our saloons run along wide open until near the time of the World's Fair, you'll find that the 'character' of the directory won't save us—the enemy will have all the gates of the Exposition open seven days a week."

The Rev. Messrs. Nate, Mandeville, Nelson, and Axdel were appointed to coöperate with Mr. Mills in an endeavor to have the Fair closed Sundays.

WOMEN ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Mrs. Meyers Wants an Exhibit That Will Show What They Have Done.

At a regular lodge meeting of the Excelsior Benevolent Association held at Excelsior Hall, No. 200 South Water street, yesterday afternoon, there was a unique innovation. It was the introduction of Mrs. A. C. Meyers, an alternate lady manager of the Columbian Exposition, who read a paper before the lake Captains upon the importance of early action on the part of the lake marine for a department and proper representation at the coming exhibition. Mrs. Meyers deprecated any attempt to intrude upon a Government or naval display. Mrs. Meyers especially desired that committees be appointed to obtain information as to women engineers and pilots in charge of lake craft. So much interest did the lady create in her address and a subsequent clever speech that a committee of seven, to be known as the Marine World's Fair Committee, was appointed to confer with Mrs. Meyers and the World's Fair management from time to time. The first meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Meyers, No. 553 West Monroe street, when matters will be talked over and marine historical documents placed in her possession.

WILL GET AT LEAST A YEAR'S SALARY.

The Reduction in the Pay of World's Fair Officials Takes Effect July 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Three men in the Senate, if they cared to, could tell just how the World's Fair salaries will come out. They are Senators Allison, Hale, and Gorman. These Senators make up the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on the Sundry Civil bill. That measure passed the House this afternoon with its World's Fair provisions just as they were fixed Saturday. By the end of the week Messrs. Allison, Hale, and Gorman will be working on the bill. Senator Farwell, who is himself a member of the Appropriations Committee, will seek to have the appropriations reduced by the House restored to something like the original figures. If this could be done there would be some chance of getting them adopted in conference committee. While the members of the Senate subcommittee do not care to talk about their probable action, it isn't much of a secret that they thought the National Commission was "cutting it fat" in the way of salaries and thus using up money intended for the Government exhibit. So it may be doubted whether everything will be restored, though more liberality may be shown than was manifested by the House. One proposition is reasonably sure to go through, which is to fix the salary of the Director General at $10,000 instead of $7,500. It is pointed out that the reductions won't go into effect anyhow until July 1, so that Secretary Dickinson and everybody else who got on the salary-list early will have a year's pay at the original figures.

Milwaukee Preachers and the Fair.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The question of Sabbath closing at the Columbian Exposition was brought up at today's meeting of the Milwaukee Ministers' Association and the President, Dr. Parkhurst, appointed a committee consisting of the Rev. J. R. Creighton and the Rev. Frank E. Allen, to take the matter under consideration and to present resolutions at the next meeting.

Extinguish That Candle-r.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your special report from Washington, D. C., in Saturday's edition, under the head lines, "Spends Too Much Money," I would ask Mr. Candler and his committee to excuse my inquiring if he or any one of the committee is aware that a little three-cornered colony (Victoria, Australia, to-wit) paid its Secretary $6,250 per annum in connection with the Melbourne Exposition? Surely a World's Fair Secretary should not be begrudged an extra thousand or two.

AUSTRALIAN.

ILLINOIS MINERS INSUFFICIENTLY PAID.

So Says Col. Lord of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Col. John S. Lord is preparing the annual report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics and it will be ready in a few weeks. A specialty will be made this year of the report upon the earnings of coal miners in this State, a subject upon which no thoroughly reliable statistics have ever before been published. This is a question, too, upon which there has always been a great divergence of opinion between the employers and the miners. Exceptional advantages have been given to the bureau in the collection of these statistics. They have been taken from the pay rolls of the mines and cover a sufficient period to be valuable. Col. Lord is of the opinion that the figures when tabulated will show that the miners are being paid insufficient wages. Practically all the large mining interests in the State are represented in the reports secured.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

For dyspepsia colic and exhaustion, no remedy like PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness immediately relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

The best Worm Lozenges for children are Kickapoo Vermifuge Candies. 25 cents a box.

$2.75 pays for 12 of Brandt's best cabinet photographs. Studio 80 Wabash-av.

SHIPMENTS WERE LIGHT.

EAST-BOUND ROADS CUTTING RATES TO INCREASE THEIR TONNAGE.

Action to Be Taken by the Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association at Its Meeting Today—The Nickel-Plate Manages to Secure the Cream of the Business—Gould Has Not Purchased the Alton—Other Railway News.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Chicago east-bound roads to increase their tonnage shipments were lighter last week than for the week previous. It is admitted some of the roads are cutting the rates, and the matter will be the subject of discussion at today's meeting of the General Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association. The Nickel-Plate, one of the Vanderbilt lines, has done such a large business during the last few months as to surprise everybody, and it could not have obtained such advantages over other roads without cutting the rates. Last week the Nickel-Plate carried more through freight than either the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, or Fort Wayne, the three leading east-bound roads from Chicago. It is claimed the Nickel-Plate is aided by the Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, and West Shore roads. That the business has been profitable to the Nickel-Plate is shown by the fact that it has just declared a dividend on its preferred stock—the first in its history. As the Lake Shore holds most of this stock, and most of the money divided from the dividend goes into its treasury, the reason why the Lake Shore made no protest against the peculiar tactics pursued by the Nickel-Plate is apparent.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads for the week ending Saturday amounted to 76,467 tons, against 77,344 tons for the week previous and 105,539 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 10,490 tons; Wabash, 4,628; Lake Shore, 11,081; Fort Wayne, 7,758; Pan-Handle, 8,242; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,861; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 10,332; Nickel Plate, 10,241; Chicago and Erie, 7,836.

Shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export last week by the various Central Traffic Association roads amounted to 40,550 tons, against 45,208 tons for the week previous and 68,704 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 5,858 tons, against 4,563 tons last year; grain, 22,331 tons, against 50,685 tons; provisions, 12,866 tons, against 14,424 tons.

The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 20.1; Michigan Central, 16.8; Lake Shore, 15.9; Fort Wayne, 13.4; Pan-Handle, 4.1; Baltimore and Ohio, 10.1; Nickel-Plate, 20.1.

GOULD WILL NOT GET THE ALTON.

Absurd Rumor That the Wizard Has Secured Control of the Road.

The refusal of the Chicago and Alton to join the new Presidents' agreement is subjecting that company to innumerable attacks reflecting upon its financial stability and its management. Hardly a day passes that some wild canard regarding it is not telegraphed here from the East, where a special literary bureau seems to have been started to write up false reports against the roads which had the backbone to refuse to join the new combination. Only a few days ago a report was circulated that the Alton was on the verge of bankruptcy. The report was so absurd that it failed to have the anticipated effect. Everybody in the least conversant with Western railroad affairs knows that the Alton is the only road in the West still able to pay 8 per cent dividends per annum.

Yesterday another yarn was telegraphed from Boston to the effect that a sale of the Alton is in progress and that the road probably would fall into the hands of Jay Gould. Control of the stock, it was claimed, is now locked up in New York and the price of the sale practically agreed upon. In the event of the sale, it was added, the Chicago and Alton would form the Missouri Pacific's entrance into Chicago from Kansas City to St. Louis. It had been known for three months that something was brewing in the affairs of the Alton. The panic interfered with the program, but negotiations had been resumed if not already closed.

President Blackstone, when shown the dispatch, laughed heartily, and said he was glad to learn his road had been sold once more without letting him know anything about it. He said there was not the slightest foundation for the report, and he or any other officer of the Alton had any communication with Jay Gould or anybody else on the subject.

IOWA'S JOINT RATE LAW SUSTAINED.

The State Supreme Court Declares the Enactment to Be Valid.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court by a bare majority today reversed the action of Judge Fairall in granting an injunction restraining the Board of Railroad Commissioners from enforcing joint freight rates under the law passed by the last General Assembly upon the application of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway company. The opinion of the majority, written by Chief-Justice Beck, says that the doctrine that the State may fix the maximum charges for the transportation of freight by railroads which shall not be unreasonable is not disputed, and after consideration of what constitutes joint rates, concludes:

In our opinion no facts or distinction in principle exist which deprive the State of authority and power to establish joint rates in which it may in the exercise of its constitutional authority fix rates of freight charges for each separate railway. These united charges must be so apportioned to the separate roads that each shall receive a just and reasonable part of the joint rates. If the joint rates are fixed by the railroad companies they will be unreasonable, they shall receive. This will be done by the Railroad Commissioners in case the railroad companies fail to fix joint rates.

Having thus avowed the right of the State to enact a joint rate law the court overrules the other grounds upon which the injunction was granted. Judges Rothrock and Robinson dissent from the opinion of a majority of the court, and hold the joint rate law to be unconstitutional because it takes away from a company a carrier to deliver its cars to another carrier without regulation or its consent, and to unload the contents of its cars into others without compensation. When the law was passed one section was changed by the clerks so as to be unintelligible without interpolating words. The dissenting Judges believe that the court has no right to usurp the legislative function by supplying these words.

Attempt to Entrap the Alton.

An effort will be made at today's meeting of the Western Freight Association to amalgamate the Western and Northwestern and Southwestern Divisions of the association and place them in charge of Commissioner J. W. Midgley of the Lake Division of the new Western Traffic Association, or, in other words, to have the Lake Division of the new association absorb the Western and Northwestern and Southwestern Divisions of the old Western Freight Association. At present the Southwestern Division is in charge of Chairman Midgley and the Western and Northwestern Divisions of Acting Chairman Osgood. The apparent object in force the Chicago and Alton and Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, which are members of the old association but not of the new one, to recognize the latter. The project is likely to meet with energetic opposition from those two roads, and if the scheme is carried through it is quite probable they will refuse to recognize the jurisdiction of the Lake Division of the Western Traffic Association.

Will Buy the New Monon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Unless the unexpected occurs in a short time the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago (new Monon) will be a part of the Lake Erie and Western system. It has been known for some time that General Manager Bradbury has had his eye on the new Monon, but he could not get the consent of the directors to make the purchase. On his visit to New York a few days ago, however, he was differently encouraged, and negotiations opened. Just one little thing prevented the consummation of the deal, and it is believed that the obstacle is now out of the way. Receiver Price's visit here Saturday was on this business. He left last night for Chicago, where General Manager Bradbury went to Louisville, where they are today in consultation with President Breyfogle, and it is believed that if the deal is not consummated on this trip it will be shortly.

Railroad Notes.

F. H. Manter has been appointed commercial agent in charge of freight business of the Santa Fé in Peoria territory, with office at Peoria, vice C. W. Stowe, resigned.

The Santa Fé yesterday appealed to arbitration the decision of Chairman Finley that it must readjust the clothing of its fallows. Since the gun cleaned by the Rock Island some months ago the Santa Fé selected General Passenger Agent Sheffield for arbitration and the association Traffic Manager Murray. The two will select a third man.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific railway for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, were $16,542,558.96; working expenses, $10,254,928.47; net earnings, $6,287,630.51. For the year 1889 the net profits were $6,127,516.16.

C. Dunlap, General Superintendent of the Rock Island's lines west of the Missouri, gives notice that agencies and telegraph offices at the following stations will be closed, taking effect Feb. 10: Latimer, Valland, Gretna, Thompson, Elmwood, Levant, Calvert, Bethune, and Waldeck.

A meeting of the National Board of Transportation, of which Secretary Stone of the Chicago Board of Trade is President, will be held at Cincinnati Feb. 18. The principal subjects to be considered will be in regard to the measure lately adopted by the railroads regarding demurrage charges, bills of lading, etc.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: National Packers of Canned Goods Association, Chicago, Feb. 11 to 13, from Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association points; Women's Day, Illinois Legislature, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 13, 1891, from points in Illinois; District Grand Lodge, Order Kesher Shal Barzel, Cleveland, O., Feb. 12 to 15, from all association points; District Council of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, Springfield, O., April 1 to 3, from points in Ohio and Indiana; Northern Indiana Teachers' Association, Huntington, Ind., April 9 to 11, from points in Indiana.

CALVIN S. BRICE DEFENDS CLEVELAND.

The Senator-at-Large Says Grover Hasn't Had Time to Tackle the Silver Question.

Calvin S. Brice of the United States came to town yesterday. He brought his eagle eye and his famous whiskers with him. Although he was alone he engaged two rooms on the second floor of the Auditorium. It was rumored that the extra room was for Jay Gould, but "The Wizard" did not put in an appearance. Mr. Brice said he didn't know anything about politics. Nevertheless he said something complimentary about his friend Grover Cleveland and a few words about Mr. McKinley. His explanation of the reason why Mr. Cleveland has not expressed himself on the silver question is something like this:

"The tariff question has long been paramount to all others. Mr. Cleveland's reticence on the silver question is easily explained on that account. He did not, and does not now, desire to stir up a discussion about anything except the tariff. Besides, he did not have the time to devote his attention to two important questions, and the tariff being the more important of the two he let the silver problem alone."

"If war had been declared against the United States while Mr. Cleveland was President would he have found time, do you think, to devote his attention to anything except the tariff question?"

"It is to be hoped that war will not be declared," replied Mr. Brice. "Mr. Cleveland's idea, however, is not to occupy the public's attention with too many questions at the same time. Dispose of one first and then take up the one of next importance.

"I think Mr. McKinley will be the next Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. He is a popular man in the State; in fact, is popular wherever he goes. The issue will be between tariff reform and protection, and I think Ohio wants tariff reform."

The Senator was rather reticent about expressing himself in regard to Mr. Hill's chances for the nomination for President in 1892. He said at first that he had not heard that New York's Governor had agreed to make no fight for the nomination at the next convention, but subsequently admitted that he had read all about it in the morning papers. Mr. Hill had demonstrated his ability as a diplomat, Mr. Brice thought, in accepting the Senatorship and waiting for the Presidential nomination in 1896. Mr. Hill might be able to go into the convention next year with the entire New York delegation behind him, but all the other States would be for Cleveland.

Mr. Brice is here on private business, he says, and expects to leave for Lima, O., this morning.

Chicago hotelmen think they know their business, but J. G. Campbell of Denver says they don't. He reached the city Sunday, and yesterday afternoon about an hour and a half before his train left for the East he discovered that he was short of clean linen. Stepping up to the clerk he said:

"I want to have my linen laundered before I leave. Send a porter up to my room."

"But you leave at 8 o'clock," said the man behind the desk.

"I do," said Mr. Campbell, "and I want you to wash half a dozen shirts and a lot of other stuff for me."

"It can't be done."

"Can't wash half a dozen shirts for me in an hour?"

"No, sir."

"And you call this a first-class house?"

"Certainly."

"Well, it may be first-class, but it isn't swift," remarked Mr. Campbell. "In Denver I can have my shirts washed, dried, and ironed in forty-five minutes. This town's too slow for me after this."

The Denver man left the city for the East wearing a dirty shirt.

James Blair, an attorney from Grand Rapids, Mich., who is at the Wellington, was notified by wire yesterday that ex-Congressman Houseman of Michigan had died the evening before. It was sad news to Mr. Blair, for the two men had been friends for years.

"His death is certainly a great loss to Grand Rapids, and Michigan, too," said Mr. Blair, "for he was always the foremost to assist his city or State. He was a wealthy man, and his money was always given freely to promote a useful enterprise. Everybody who knew him admired and respected him. He was the first Democratic Congressman elected in the Fifth District. It was a strong Republican district, but his popularity was so great that he carried the day. Grand Rapids has cause, indeed, to mourn the loss of such a man."

"The charge that I was unnecessarily severe in dealing with the Mutual Insurance company is false," said Auditor-General Pavey at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "On the contrary, I was most lenient with the officers of the concern. They asked for a delay of twenty days before filing their statement and the request was granted. Two subsequent extensions of twenty days each were granted them, and when the statement at the expiration of that time was not forthcoming I thought it about time to call a halt. But no harsh measures were resorted to, as is charged. All I ask of the insurance companies is that they obey the laws. If they don't, trouble is in store for them. No, there will be no more failures among the insurance men. I have found the affairs of the companies in excellent condition."

Additorium—Count J. J. Jersmanousti, Paris, France; W. J. Hennessy, Bristol, Eng.; W. A. Bissell, San Francisco, Maj. E. V. Preston and Rodney Dennis, Hartford; C. P. Henning, Berlin, Germany; Miss Agnes Huntington and maid, London, Eng.; George B. Spriggs, Cleveland; J. T. Seeds, St. Louis; C. M. Hobbs, St. Louis; J. A. Barker, St. Paul; W. R. Balch, Boston; H. P. Deacon, Brent Good, and W. T. Carlton, New York; John Francis, Omaha; R. A. Donaldson, Salt Lake City; W. L. Breyfogle, Louisville; Frank Bennett, Duluth; E. S. Lenox, Worcester; J. A. Moore, Rochester.

Palmer House—A. C. Clifton, New Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. M. V. B. Fison, Tacoma; A. Clorius, Jr., and J. S. Sill, New York; Capt. J. H. Kerr, U. S. A.; Henry L. Hubbell, Lake Charles; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Barton, Omaha; S. W. Campbell, Philadelphia; N. C. Royston, Birmingham; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wood, Elgin, Ill.; A. M. Palmer, New York; P. J. Toomy, St. Louis; E. B. Merrick, Helena, Mont.; T. P. Brown, Pittsburg; H. J. Riley and wife, Buffalo; W. H. Gilden, Denver; H. Hollander, Sherman, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Redfield, Omaha; T. J. Helen and wife, Santa Fé.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; Miss Margaret Mather, New York; Gen. C. W. Favey, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McKellar, Philadelphia; John B. Hawley and Miss Hawley, Omaha; T. W. Smith and R. C. Comast, Portland, Ore.; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Harlot, New York; George M. Colburn, Niagara Falls; B. F. Marsh, Warsaw; James Corrigan, Cleveland; Miss Clara Morris, New York.

Tremont House—Dr. J. E. Rugsdale, Gibson, Ill.; D. C. Wright, C. E. Osgood, and W. H. Conley, Cleveland; C. W. Peck, Grand Rapids; C. W. Habasat, Philadelphia; George W. Schoolcraft and A. M. Kent, Omaha; George E. Rogers and daughter and John Campton and wife, Rutland, Vt.; O. E. Fuller, Escanaba.

Wellington—F. W. Lehman, St. Louis; H. L. Lose, New York; M. O. Hoyer, Detroit; George M. Rice, Boston; L. Barth, Grand Rapids; W. S. Wood and wife, New York; J. S. Cochrane, Freeport; C. H. Lang and wife, Boston; C. E. Hall, Peoria.

Leland Hotel—I. R. Parkhurst, New York; P. A. Demeaux, Covington; A. B. Anderson, Indianapolis; George F. Holts and wife, New York; W. Hawley, Detroit; H. A. Dewey, Goshen, Ind.

Sherman House—F. Schriver, Plainfield, N. J.; Sam J. Koch, Cincinnati; J. S. Marsh, Northeast, Pa.; William Booney, Toledo; W. C. Sernett, Ohio; J. T. Morgan, Evansville.

Richelieu—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Newell, Minneapolis; Mrs. Dudley, New York; Claude Kilpatrick and Paul Bakewell, St. Louis.

DO NOT BELIEVE IN THE BILL.

Dixson's School-Book Commission Measure Does Not Meet with Favor.

"I don't favor that," said County Superintendent Lane yesterday, in discussing the merits of Representative Dixson's bill providing for the creation of a State School-Book Commission to supply all public schools with uniform text-books.

"The general principle that every school in the State should have the same text-books would, I think," he said, "be detrimental to the growth and advancement of educational affairs. It is only right to place a limitation on the price of school-books. That would be in the interests of the people—parents and pupils—but uniformity where the conditions and needs are so diversified would be to dwarf a great many of the most advanced educational interests of our cities. The changes in text-books in Cook County have been comparatively few, while in many country districts the same books have been in use for fifteen years. The price paid for school-books is much higher than it should be, and there have been abuses in the changing of books at the expense of parents and in the interest of publishers or dealers. My idea is to have the local boards contract for the book supplies in the same way that Mr. Dixson proposes the commission shall do it, so that the publisher will be brought directly to the people who use the books, and middlemen's profits and commissions be saved. Mr. Dixson's bill would give the lucky publishing house an immense advantage over all competitors and practically shut the latter out of the school-book market, as well as deprive the retail dealers of that branch of their business so far as the State was concerned."

"I am not in favor of it," said Superintendent Howland. "That's a matter which should be allowed to take care of itself. There are some people who always want to attend to other people's business. If these country legislators didn't introduce bills their constituents would think they hadn't sent anybody to Springfield. The class of books used down in the country would never do for Chicago. The needs of school districts are different. This uniformity idea could be carried out, but it is not desirable. There are few changes made in text-books by the Chicago board, and only when better books are produced, but in the country they stick to the same old-fashioned books."

State Bank of Chicago Chartered.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—Auditor Pavey today issued a permit to begin business to the State Bank of Chicago, with a capital of $500,000. Helge A. Haugan, President; John M. Dwight, Vice-President; John R. Lindgren, cashier; directors: Thomas Murdock, A. F. Johnson, H. C. Durand, A. Jurgens, J. M. Larimer, P. S. Peterson, J. H. Dwight, Theodore Freeman, C. L. Hutchinson, J. R. Lindgren, H. A. Haugan.

Entombed Miners Rescued.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 9.—Three miners who were entombed last Wednesday by water rushing into the Susquehanna colliery at Grand Tunnel, and who have been mourned as dead, were rescued today. They are in an exhausted condition from their 118 hours' imprisonment, but all will probably recover.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Cold Weather Bargains.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

10-4 White Wool Blankets
11-4 White Wool Blankets
12-4 White Wool Blankets
Worth $6.50, $7.50, $8.50,
ALL AT $5.00

DOWN QUILTS.

50 Satine Covered Down Quilts, $12.00 and $15.00 qualities,
AT $7.50 EACH.

OUR ENTIRE ACCUMULATION OF FLANNEL REMNANTS,
25c yd
Worth up to 85c.

OUR OWN MAKE
FULL DRESS SHIRTS
—AT—
$1.50 and $2.00.

To close a lot of broken lines we offer goods at above prices, which are usually sold for $2.00 to $4.00 each.
We show unequaled varieties, embracing all the latest styles in Imported and Domestic Linen
COLLARS AND CUFFS.

WILSON BROTHERS,
113 and 115 STATE STREET.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

CANADA'S HOT CAMPAIGN.

IT WILL BE THE LIVELIEST EVER HELD IN THE DOMINION.

The Liberals Go into the Contest Handicapped, but Will Give the Government a Hard Fight—The Great Interests Involved—Sir John Macdonald as a Humbugger—Prof. Goldwin Smith on the Issues—Catholics vs. Their Bishop.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 9.—The present Dominion election campaign already gives promise of proving the hottest contest since the confederation was formed. The Liberals go into the fight greatly handicapped, as the Dominion Government, through its party workers, has started the cry that the question is whether a conspiracy to wrest Canada from the British Empire and hand her over commercially at once to the United States shall be permitted to succeed. Sir John Macdonald sent his advance guard of Cabinet Ministers to Toronto last night. Loyalty is the sole theme of the Conservative politician, who is making a pretense at the same time of forming closer trade relations with the United States. An enormous campaign fund supplied by the various trade combines will be used to buy victory for the present Administration, which also claims the support of both the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railways. In a country where a certain sentimental feeling toward England still exists great capital can be made of the recent visits of Liberal politicians to the United States. High treason is the crime with which Sir Richard Cartwright and the other Liberals are charged.

The Conservatives, while pointing out the advantages to be gained by a new commercial treaty with the United States, continue to shout "No dictation from Washington." Although Sir John has cleverly obscured the real issue his seeming success may prove very unreal. The Liberals are flooding the country with campaign literature and are determined to educate the electors in tariff reform during the next four weeks. The Liberal press is showing that Secretary Blaine's letter to Congressman Baker, together with Senator Carlisle's amendment, gives the Conservatives no hope of securing a measure of reciprocity from Washington that falls short of the restricted trade. The Premier is presuming to an amazing extent upon popular credulity when he asks the country to believe that he can secure that which these two leaders are not willing to give.

The Liberals expect a majority in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario. The appearance of an offshoot of the Farmers' Alliance in Western Ontario clamoring for unrestricted reciprocity, and the intense dissatisfaction prevailing in the rural districts of Qubec, where the Government has had to put unrestricted reciprocity candidates into the field, are symptoms which the wiser and cooler heads in the party do not relish. It is notorious, also, that a split has occurred in the manufacturing ranks. A large and influential class among them have come to the conclusion that the existing policy is detrimental to their interests. Restriction cages them up in a market of only 5,000,000 consumers scattered over a wide geographical area. As a consequence the market is easily glutted, the cost of selling and shipping of goods is out of all proportion to the sum of the business done, and they are prevented from resorting to the specialization of their labors and machinery for the production of certain specific lines. Having to manufacture all the lines in their particular industry, they are obliged to employ a larger capital relatively to the output than the man who specializes, while the consumer is deprived of the benefit of a cheapened cost of production.

The glutting of the home market from the cause described involves either short time work for the artisan or the periodical closing of the factory, which leaves him absolutely without wages. It is bad for the manufacturers as well, for whether their factories are running at full blast or on short time, or not running at all, their fixed charges remain the same. Matters are made worse by the attempt to build up minor industries whose maintenance involves the taxation of the raw material and half-finished products which enter into the economy of the articles they produce. The enhanced cost of their wares, resulting from the payment of these duties and from their inability to specialize, cripples them in their efforts to obtain a foothold in foreign markets. Unrestricted trade with the United States, the Liberals assert, would remove these evils by affording them a larger, more compact, and more accessible market, and by augmenting through the improvement of their material condition the purchasing power of the farmers, on whose well-being that of every other industry depends.

Scores of manufacturers who have hitherto stood by the national policy will on this occasion cast their votes and exert their influence for the Liberal policy, which would throw the two markets into one. Scandals of the gravest character, involving the honor of members of Parliament and Ministers of the Crown, have given the country an inkling of the corruption which exists throughout the public service.

THE TORY ISSUE IN CANADA.

Sir John Macdonald in His Role of Professional Humbugger.

New York *Tribune:* Sir John Macdonald's statement to the constituencies of the issue upon which he is asking them to pronounce judgment is made up with a great show of particularity, and accompanied by a memorandum intended to give it an especial pertinence at this time. A remark recently made by Mr. Blaine to the British Minister, who had informed him of Canada's objections to the proposed American-Newfoundland reciprocity treaty, that he was willing to negotiate upon trade questions with Canada also, is construed by Sir John as an "overture" to him, and he asks his people to approve the proposals he intends to make.

Mr. Blaine's remark, as the dullest person may easily see, was as far from being an overture as a rebuff. It was simply the expression of willingness to hear and consider whatever Canada might have to say. In making it the excuse for his theatrical performance, Sir John confesses that what he wants, and all he wants, is to go before the electors with a scheme that has the appearance of promoting trade and under conditions that imply its consideration by the United States, but with qualifications which he knows we can never accept.

To put it plainly, Sir John Macdonald is engaged in an effort to make the Canadians believe that he favors reciprocity, when he does nothing of the kind; that we have approached him with an offer to treat, when we have done nothing of the kind, and that he has a definite plan for the extension of trade, whereas it is really a plan to render an extension of trade impossible under circumstances which will throw upon us the odium of being unreasonable, and which will leave him in the choice position of having done all he could to meet us.

In making this kind of an issue he drags us into Dominion politics and forces us to express ourselves to the Canadian electors in unequivocal terms. It is far from the wish of the American people to do or say anything that may affect the action of Canadians in their own elections. But this is an election that deals with our interests as well as Canada's. It is an election, moreover, in which, to serve a purpose that is distinctly unfriendly to us, as well as narrowly partisan, we are being deliberately misrepresented. The assertion is made that we are willing to negotiate for something that under no circumstances would we take, in order that Sir John Macdonald may claim that he has a public mandate to refuse to give what we might take.

Elongating his humbug program as much possible, Sir John has put it under seven heads. Five of them have no relevancy whatever to the situation. So far as there is anything that resembles point and purpose in the enumeration of issues, it is in the two clauses dealing with Reciprocity and Fishery Rights, and concerning these questions Sir John knows now, as well as he ever can know, if not what we will agree to, at least *what we won't;* and as his proposition is the very thing we are determined *against* and as he is fully acquainted with our resolution in that respect, it follows that he is really asking his people not for permission to extend commerce and to settle old disputes, but for permission *to maintain tariffs and to keep open the old fishery wounds.* Much as we should enjoy a decision in favor of permanent peace and good-will, it is of more importance to us that the Canadians should realize just what their votes will mean than that they should cast them in any particular way.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Catholics "Kick" Against the Political Orders of Bishop O'Brien to Oppose Reciprocity—The Tory Bishop Insists.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9.—Thirteen well-known Catholics have written to Archbishop O'Brien protesting against his taking sides with the Tories on the reciprocal trade question and stating that they looked upon his language as involving the declaration that if the candidates for the representation of Halifax at the pending elections were to advocate unrestricted reciprocity with the United States his grace would feel called upon to command his people to vote against such candidates. The following is a quotation from the letter:

While the undersigned are firm believers in all the dogmas of the Catholic Church, including that of the infallibility of the Pope in dealing with questions of faith, morals, and church discipline, they are not aware that the Pope, much less any prelate of the lower degree, has ever claimed to be infallible in dealing with such questions as that of the probable effect upon the Dominion of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. They cannot believe that your grace intended to lay down the proposition that in a question of this nature, wherein the religious element does not enter, any Archbishop or Bishop can speak infallibly and command the obedience of his people.

In reply to this letter Archbishop O'Brien writes:

I was under the impression until today that my letter was so impersonal in character and its subject matter handled with so little personal feeling that it would not cause regret to any one. In this I find with sorrow that I have been mistaken. You are quite right in not believing in the infallibility of my judgment, but I do think that, upon reflection, you will agree with me that it would have been quite time enough to tell me so when I had become so silly as to lay claim to the prerogative. But apart altogether from this I trust that you do not intend to lay down the proposition that, in order to command, one must be infallible. That would be the death-blow of all parentage and civic authority. I think I may assume that whenever in the discharge of my official duties I make any declarations or shall give any advice or commands they will be so clearly explained and so thoroughly in keeping with Catholic doctrine that they will evoke no protests from those who believe in all the dogmas of the Church.

CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE.

The Real Issue in the Coming Canadian Elections.

The following are the concluding portions of Prof. Goldwin Smith's letter, the first half of which has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE:

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 4.—[Ed. New York Times.]—Sir John's real appeal will be to "national," that is, the anti-American, sentiment. "The Old Flag, the Old Man, and the Old Policy," is the war cry which his organs have been instructed to raise. "The Old Policy," if it means the Protectionist tariff, will now bring few votes, except those of the manufacturers dependent on protection. "The Old Flag" will bring him a good many. "The Old Man" will bring him not a few, for his long tenure of power and his remarkable arts of popularity together have made him the idol of a crowd. But the anti-American sentiment and the old flag are the best cards in his pack.

Still, if the people were let alone there can be no doubt that the verdict would be in favor of reciprocity and against the protectionist Government. But the people will not be let alone. The country has been governed for twenty-five years largely by corruption, carried on by means of the Federal subsidies to provinces, which our Constitution unfortunately permits, Federal grants to local public works, concessions to contractors, and bribery of all kinds; appointments to the Senate, which is nominative, and the prospect of Baronetcies and Knighthoods, to which the Canadian Prime Minister recommends, being treated as a part of the fund. These engines will all be plied and plied on a people whose political tone has been sadly lowered by long subjection to their influence. When in the affair called the Pacific railway scandal Sir John Macdonald and two of his colleagues were clearly convicted of having bartered the construction of the national railway for a large sum to be spent in the elections the moral sense of the people revolted and Sir John Macdonald's Government was overthrown. But this was about the last effort of the public conscience. The other day one of Sir John's parliamentary followers, a man designated by him for the Senate, was found guilty, after a vain attempt of the Government to shield him, of corruption of the very foulest kind. Upon being censured by the House he boldly resigned his seat, appealed to his constituents on the plea that he was no worse than the others, and on that plea was reëlected.

The commercial atrophy caused by Sir John Macdonald's tariff policy, while it impoverishes the provinces, renders them more open to the practices of the Government. This is especially the case with regard to the maritime provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which, while they suffer particularly from the loss of trade with New England, allow themselves in elections to be bribed almost wholesale, Sir Charles Tupper being, in the case of Nova Scotia, the chief agent. But Government candidates everywhere offer to the constituents grants of public money for local works with scandalous frankness. The other day the victory of the Government candidate by a small majority in a county of Ontario was proclaimed as a popular verdict against reciprocity. The election was carried simply by buying the townships with a grant for a local railway. The exodus from Canada to the United States, swelled by commercial depression, has also acted as a safety valve for the Government of Sir John Macdonald. It carries off the most active-minded of our young men. The Liberals say that they lose by it three men for one lost by the Tories. Thus the protectionist policy is sustained by its own injurious effects.

Canada is not rich, but the possessors of the few large fortunes among us are chiefly conservative, and socially much under aristocratic influence, while if they desire titles it is to the recommendation of the Canadian Premier that they must look. The protected manufacturers will no doubt put up money for their cause as they did before, though it is to be noted that some of the stronger firms have lately been declaring for free trade. Thus Sir John Macdonald's election fund is likely to be far better replenished than that of his opponents. Between the Canadian Pacific railway and the Government there is said at this moment to be a coldness. But when the tug of war comes the coldness will probably give way to the sense of common interest, and the Government will once more receive the support of the corporation, which is powerful everywhere, and especially in the Northwest.

In Manitoba, as I am assured by one of the leading men, 90 per cent of the people at least are in favor of reciprocity and against the policy of the Government; and this estimate is more than borne out by the last provincial elections, in which out of thirty-eight seats the party of the Dominion Government won only four. Yet my informant is doubtful as to the result of the election for the Dominion. The settlers are needy and the Government has many local and personal favors to bestow. Moreover, of the better class of men hardly any can afford to leave their farms or business for Ottawa, and thus the Liberals have great difficulty in finding fit candidates, while the Government has no difficulty in finding "heelers."

Even the season may fight for Sir John Macdonald by keeping country people from the polls. His strength lies in the towns where the manufacturers are and Government influence most tells. A blizzard would almost give him the Northwest.

The Liberals have of late years not been well led. They can hardly be said at present to have a leader. Their machine, I take it, is by no means in such good order as that of their opponents. Sir John Macdonald, on the other hand, is the most skillful of party managers; he commands the personal devotion of his followers; he knows to a cent everybody's price, and has through a long public life been gathering all the threads of influence into his hands.

Thus, it will be seen, the great majority of people may be in favor of reciprocity, and yet reciprocity may not win the election. It is needless to descant to Americans on the power of sinister or irrelevant influences to vitiate a National verdict. Nor do they require to be told that the strength of the mere party tie, especially among the least educated, is very great. Many men will continue, long after their convictions have been changed, to run in their old political groove and cast a party vote. Moreover, in a general election with us, as in a Presidential election with you, the main question is mixed with local and personal influences of all kinds. If we could have a plebiscit on the clear issue of trade relations with the United States there would be no doubt as to the result.

It should be added that the "equal right" movement—that is, the movement against separate schools for the Roman Catholics and against priestly domination in general—is still strong, and will, by its cross action in some degree confuse the result in regard to the main issue.

The Government majority in the late Parliament was over 50 on a division in a House of 215 members, so that the Liberals have considerable leeway to make up. On the other hand many of the Government seats were won at the last election by small majorities, which, if the people were to vote freely according to their convictions on the commercial question, would, without doubt, be reversed.

Such, is the general outline of the situation, and such are the main data on which a forecast, if any forecast is possible, must be based. My own impression is that in this part of Canada, at all events, there will be a good fight for Continental free trade and pure government.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

SCALES SAYS "HANDS OFF"

JUDGE TULEY WARNED NOT TO INTERFERE IN THE KEAN CASE.

The County Court Asserts Itself in the Byam-Taylor Matter—Decision Regarding Compound Interest on Coupons—Ruling in Marine Law—Latest Move in the Pacific Railway Litigation—South Side "L" Condemnation Damages—The Record.

Judge Scales yesterday notified Judge Tuley in particular and the Circuit Court in general to keep hands off in the matter of the Kean bank assignment, and he ordered the instant dismissal of the bill begun by and the injunction granted to Attorney John Byam and Ross Taylor restraining the assignees from disposing of the bank assets pending the adjudication of the Bishop Taylor African mission fund. He also ordered Messrs. Byam and Taylor to answer in ten days the petition for a rule against them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in going before Judge Tuley when they had begun proceedings in the County Court to recover their money.

In deciding that the County Court had exclusive jurisdiction the court said: "It seems to me that the only way to set this matter right is to set aside this injunction order pending the hearing of the contempt proceedings, and I think they are getting off lightly, too. If any protection is needed this court is strong enough to afford that protection. The estate won't fly away pending the hearing of Mr. Taylor's petition, and the court assures the petitioner that he will not allow the estate to be converted or disposed of to the prejudice of any rights he may have. But the bill in the Circuit Court and the injunction granted must be dismissed."

The court came to this decision only after nearly three hours of argument on the part of the attorney. Mr. Prendergast represented Byam and Messrs. Mayer and Baldwin the assignees. The latter attorneys insisted that nothing short of a dismissal of the bill and injunction would satisfy them and that they would not recognize the authority of Judge Tuley. Both Mr. Mayer and Mr. Baldwin declared the action of Mr. Byam a gross contempt of the County Court, placing the assignees, as it did, between two fires. By the injuction issued by Judge Tuley they could not sell or dispose of any of the assets of the estate or close it up to the satisfaction of all creditors, and if they obeyed the County Court they were in contempt of the Circuit Court and if they obeyed the Circuit Court they were in contempt of the County Court. Mr. Mayer said that if Mr. Byam's actions went unrebuked the County Court might as well be dissolved. He characterized the injunction granted by Judge Tuley as a $5 injunction, recommended by a master-in-chancery on payment of a fee of $5.

Judge Tuley yesterday said that there was no danger of a conflict between himself and the County Court. He issued the injunction simply upon the recommendation of a master-in-chancery as is customary and wasn't acquainted with the contents of the bill.

Interest on Coupons.

Judge Gresham yesterday rendered an important decision on the question of compound interest on coupons in the suit of Matthew Boller of Massachusetts against the Town of Amboy. In 1872 the township issued a number of $500 bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent, and attached were thirty interest coupons for $50 each, and interest was claimed on the coupons since the time each became due. No dispute was made as to the payment of the bonds and the coupons, but objection was made to the payment of interest on the coupons. The Federal courts have held that it could be recovered, but the State courts have decided that it could not. Judge Gresham did not favor the Federal decisions and sided with the State law, thus holding that Boller was not entitled to recover compound interest.

Convicted and Discharged.

Judge Blodgett recently decided a marine case of much interest. Edward Rogers, a cook on the vessel S. K. Martin, while the boat was tied up on the Wisconsin side of the Menominee River, broke into Capt. Evans' room and stole $200. Rogers was indicted and convicted in the Federal Court, and on motion for a new trial a new question was raised. The Court decided that the Menominee River did not form a part of the lake, and therefore the State on which side the crime was committed had jurisdiction. Rogers was discharged.

Pacific Railway Litigation.

Judge Horton yesterday allowed Morris Trumbull to become a party complainant in the suit of Charles T. Morse against the Pacific railway company to compel stockholders to pay up their stock subscription. Trumbull holds a promissory note for $100,000 executed by the company Oct. 21, 1889, and indorsed by President C. B. Holmes. It was made payable to "ourselves" on demand and has never been paid.

South Side L Road Damages.

In the South Side Rapid Transit condemnation suit, which was on trial for a week before Judge Driggs, the jury yesterday awarded $22,515 to Alonzo Huntington for his property on State between Sixteenth street and the railroad track, and $1,400 for damage to the improvements. William H. Keogh was given $4,622 for land taken at Nos. 1432 and 1434 Wabash avenue, and $2,989 for the buildings. John W. Fowler was awarded $1,500 for his leasehold interest.

A Cattle Deal.

In a Criminal Court bill Nelson Morris, the packer, seeks an accounting from Pierre Wibaux, a large cattle dealer in Montana, growing out of a contract. Wibaux has delivered 2,367 steers, for which he was to receive $106,515, and 3,610 cows, amounting to $72,200, and Mr. Morris has paid him $133,280. Yet, it is charged, Wibaux falsely claims there is due him $45,435, while Mr. Morris declares that the cattle dealer owes him at least $125,000 for damages for deceit. A few weeks ago the cattle dealer began suits amounting to nearly $200,000 against Mr. Morris for alleged breach of contract growing out of this same deal.

They Will Look On.

A movement in favor of the numerous stockholders of the old Great Western Telegraph company was made before Judge Tuley yesterday. There are many suits about to be tried before Judge Clifford to enforce the assessment made by Judge Tuley against the stockholders. A bill filed by Charles B. Farwell and other stockholders seeks to set aside the assessments on the ground of fraud. Receiver Bowen asked Judge Tuley for authority yesterday to stipulate with those stockholders who didn't want to fight the cases at law to have them put up the amount of their assessments in a bank to await a decision in the Farwell case. The court allowed him to do so on condition that the funds be held in trust for final distribution by the court.

An Electric Lamp Fight.

A fight over an electric lamp patent between the Brush Electric Light company and the Western Electric company is going on before Judges Gresham and Blodgett. Not long ago the Brush company secured an injunction restraining the Western company from infringing the patent. The Western company seeks a dissolution of the injunction on the ground that the Brush company is interfering with a speedy trial in the United States Supreme Court. A counter motion is made by the Brush company to have the Western people attached for contempt of court in violating the restraining order. The matter will be concluded today.

Two Estates Probated.

Judge Kohlsaat admitted to probate yesterday the will of the late Mathias Meyer and letters testamentary were issued to John L. Thurn. An estate estimated at $24,000, including the premises Nos. 2510, 2512, and 2516 Archer avenue, is devised to the widow, Mrs. Josephine Meyer, and seven children.

Letters of administration on the estate of the late Justice William S. Ten Broeck were taken out yesterday by Henry A. Foster, the public administrator. The estate is valued at $1,500, and the only heirs are some distant relatives residing in New York State.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,914—Lucy K. Hyde vs. B. & O. R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. Trans. from Sup. Ct.

21,915—Charles E. Hyde vs. Same. Case, $10,000. Same.

21,916—Libbie W. Updegraff vs. Same. Case, $10,000. Same.

Superior Court—New Suits.

131,523—Alice S. Haykern vs. Martin Haykern. Bill for div. J. A. Adams, solr.

131,524—Leo Popper et al. vs. Frank D. Kinsella. Asst., $700. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

131,525—Edwin Morey et al. vs. George W. and Mrs. E. A. Borland, A. C. Glazier, C. C. Cutler, First Nat Bk., Jason J. Borland, R. W. Barnett, and Natal Library Assn. Creds. bill on judgt. vs. 1st deft. for $815.25. Walker and Lowden, solrs.

131,526—Theodore H. Lang, admr., vs. C. and E. I. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. S. P. Douthart, atty.

131,527—Samuel H. Trude, admr., vs. C., St. L. and P. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Same atty.

131,528—Anna Seaholm vs. Andrew Seaholm. Bill for separate maintenance. C. A. Williams, solr.

131,529—Abram F. Doremus vs. Otto Noef. Asst., $300. Henderson & Gary, attys.

131,530—Augustine Evango vs. Pa. Co. Case, $1,000. L. Cowen, atty.

131,531—Fred Schumacher vs. Independent Roofing Co. Asst., $230. S. A. Walther, atty.

131,532—Engineers' Bldg. Assn. vs. Andrew L. Thompson et al. Bill. C. H. Mitchell, solr.

131,533—M. N. Lando vs. Augustus W. Nohe. Asst., $3,000. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

131,534—John M. Buedell vs. J. W. Walker, Mary B. and Henry H. Storke, and Hugh A. White. Mch.'s lien. King & Gross, solrs.

131,535—William R. Wallick vs. John Davis. Conf. judgt., $42.20. C. B. Samson, atty.

131,536—Samuel A. Lynch vs. Thomas T. Oliver. Asst., $5,000. Osborne & Lynde, attys.

131,537—Charles Keibel vs. Bertha Albert. Replevin, $250. A. Heriet, atty.

131,538—William H. McLeod vs. William A. Prior. Asst., $1,200. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

131,539—John Kunz vs. Jacob and Maria Harskey. Conf. judgt., $217.66. King & Kohout, attys.

131,540—George W. Venable et al. vs. J. N. Ruebhauser. Attch., $825. C. S. Carter, atty.

131,541—Emma M. Smith vs. Milton J. Smith. Bill. L. Weber, solr.

131,542—Johanna Urbahn vs. Andrew Fallberg and Edwin G. Finsman. Eject., $500. A. Tripp, atty.

131,543—N. F. D. L. Assn. vs. Michael H. Lines et al. Bill. S. A. Walther, solr.

WITHHELD CASES—131,509—Otto Bergner vs. George Kuhle. Bill. Bary & Reichman, solrs. (Feb. 7.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

88,733—Miller Brewing Co. vs. Robert Beckington. Replevin, $1,000. Gerpheide & Whittlesey, attys.

88,734—Abraham Kaplin et al. vs. Abraham Liebermann. Trover, $3,500. J. F. Geeting and C. Bary, attys.

88,735—Abraham Kaplin vs. Julius Stone, Dora Kaplin, and N. W. Storage Co. Trover, $1,000. Same attys.

88,736—Abraham Kaplin vs. Jacob Stone. Trover, $2,300. Same attorneys.

88,737—Nathan Rubens vs. Jacob Stone. Trover, $2,300. Same attys.

88,738—People ex rel. George Loschel vs. J. H. Gilbert. Hab. corp. A. Tripp, atty.

88,739—Asst. Withheld for service.

88,740—Henry Block vs. Bertha P. Block. Bill for div. L. V. Ferris, solr.

88,741—Edward Zeisler vs Edward H. Horner. Attch., $3,500. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

88,742—John Moloney vs. City. Case, $1,000. Same attys.

88,743—John Reed vs. Maggie Kelley. Appl.

88,744—Milton Shirk exr. vs. Tuck and Voss Furniture company. Asst., $1,000. F. Ullmann, atty.

88,745—Bill. Withheld for service.

88,746—Ferdinand F. W. Gledtsch vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $15,000. Gentleman & Purnell, attys.

88,747—Chicago Photo Engraving Co. et al. vs. U. S. Publishing House. Appl.

88,748—Samuel Job et al. vs. Robert W. Thomas, John D. Sutter, and Evan Lloyd. Debt, $2,500, das. $200. D. V. Samuels, atty.

88,749—Herman W. Maack et al. vs. George Eda et al. Petn. for partn. H. F. Rhode, solr.

88,750—Charles A. Street, tr., vs. John Krueger. Asst., $500. S. M. Millard, atty.

88,751—Nelson Morris vs. Pierre Wibaux, James M. Flower, Frank J. Smith, Harrison Musgrave, James B. Gascoyne, and Kenneth P. Chumasero. Bill. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, solrs.

88,752—Warren Springer vs. Charles W. Dunkley. Conf. judgt., $259. Miller, Starr & Leman, attys.

88,753—Peck Bros. & Co. vs. Taylor Mfg. Co. Attch., $1,606.42. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

88,754—August Fisher vs. Henry W. Bauer and Wm. Gehan. Appl.

88,755—N. W. Iron and Metal Co. vs. Jager Mfg. Co. Asst. (attch.), $2,905.20. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

88,756—Mary C. McClintie vs. Elmer J. McClintie. Bill for div. F. W. Coombs, solr.

88,757—Kate Welch vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Tres., $20,000. Murphy & Cummings, attys.

88,758—Henry Goodwin, by next friend, vs. L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. Warvelle, Walsh & Madden, attys.

88,759—F. S. Kretsinger et al. vs. Joseph Allen, Robert Connely, Orrin M. Wells, tr., Albert Rauch, A. J. Alexander, and C. M. Linington. Bill. C. J. Kavanagh, solr.

88,760—F. H. Gansbergen vs. U. S. Express Co. Appl.

88,761—William M. Mallory vs. Clarence P. Van Inwagen. Asst., $1,000. John Barton Payne, atty.

88,762—Harris S. Cohn vs. Ignatz Zasher. Appl.

Withheld Cases—88,701—People vs. Natl. Mutual Fire Assn. and W. I. Howard. Debt $500, das. $500. G. Hunt and J. A. Baldwin, attys. (Feb. 6.)

88,702—Same vs. C. F. Barber. Debt $500, das. $500. Same.

88,722—Janetta Hunter vs. Wm. B. Hunter. Bill. E. Maher, solr. (Feb. 7.)

County Court—New Suits.

9,157—Village of Desplaines vs. C. & N. W. Ry., Co. et al. Cond. Cutting & Austin, attys.

9,158—People vs. Charles Osterberg. Proceed. to compel sup. C. A. Williams, atty.

9,159—People vs. William Carroll. Same.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—128,803—Elizabeth Boise vs. William F. Boise. On ver., $661.65.

126,238—George Hefner vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. On ver., $50.

JUDGE ALTGELD—130,913—Adolph Shakman vs. Emanuel Kohn. On findg., $86.

130,597—Charles Glanz vs. E. L. and Mrs. M. E. Bentley. By deflt., $252.

JUDGE BRENTANO—129,807—Grace Ward vs. Lewis C. Van Piper. On findg., $15.

123,706—William Barnett vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co. On findg. $43.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—86,759—Wm. J. Maypole et al. vs. Mary Sullivan. On findg, $75. Exn stad 6 mos.—87,395—C. F. Loraine vs. Frank J. Spencer and Albert C. Fordham. Pls. withdrawn. By deflt., $800.

JUDGE BAKER—86,667—George Bresting vs. Wm. How. On findg, $75.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—83,836—Rudolph Walek vs. Wm. Rohn. On findg, $22.50. Satisfied.

86,927—Mich. Stove Co. vs. H. F. Lundgren. By deflt., $520.10.

74,564—Herman L. Wolf vs. C. and N. W. Ry. Co. On ver., $11,000. Satisfied.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—5,072—Mandl vs. Monahan; dec. sale. 4,861—Wadsworth vs. McCord; dec.

JUDGE COLLINS—2,571—P. B. L. Assn. vs. Wogan; dec. sale.

JUDGE HORTON—2,646—Knoll vs. Schneider; dec. sale. 3,372—Fyfe vs. Fyfe; dec. vacating ord. of aly.

The Call.

JUDGE HAWES—No call. No. 46, Dean vs. Sweet on hg.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 1. Trial call, Nos. 12,833, Rickner vs. Collins, 10,489, 10,708, 11,126, 11,192, 11,259, 11,261, 11,264, 11,266, 11,271, 11,272, 11,323, 11,327. No. 10,578, Kaps vs. Dewes, on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 3—Trial call, Nos. 8,228, 8,240, 8,243, 8,248, 8,252, 8,263, 8,315, 8,350, 8,357, 8,359.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Appeal Calendar—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 9,526, 9,539, 9,579, 9,622, 9,623, 9,709, 9,777.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 3,191, 102.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. —, 201. No call of calendar.

JUDGE HORTON—No call. No. 360, Chisholm vs. Seeberger, on hg.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 420, 472, 486, 1,537, 4388½.

JUDGE BAKER—No call. No. 67,576, Springer vs. Keating, on trial.

JUDGE GRINNELL—No announcement.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 1,939, 3,894, 2,164, 2,014, 2,030, 2,036, 2,055.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Short cause calendar: 7,782, 6,419, 6,612, 8,170, 8,352.

APPELLATE COURT—Calr. Nos. 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No announcement.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set motions.

JUDGE SCALES—Motions. Judge Scales will sit with Judge Collins in re Mut. F. Ins. Co.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Claims docket.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Branch 1. Nos. 1,174, 1,147, 1,137, 632.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Branch 2. Nos. 649, 808, 658, 801 to 803, 655, 750 to 760, 661, 733 to 739, 728.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb 9.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court decided the following cases yesterday:

A. B. Williams, appellant, vs. S. Young et al.; Story District; affirmed.

Frank C. Swan vs. John C. Mitchell et al.; Story District; reversed.

Frederick Frost vs. Albert E. Clark et al., appellants; Webster District; reversed.

A. C. Ayres, trustee, appellant, vs. Seible & Co.; Mahaska District; affirmed.

Peter L. Schmitt vs. Iowa Knights of Pythias Insurance Association, appellant; Marshall District; reversed.

Mary Cook vs. A. E. Shorthill et al., appellants; Marshall District; affirmed.

Helen Hull vs. Independent School District of Arlington, appellant; motion for new trial overruled.

Hener vs. Brock, Schmidt vs. Louis Carmichael, appellant; Tama District; affirmed.

Maggie Harslee Cushman, appellant, vs. Charles Hauler; Buchanan District; affirmed.

J. H. Beck and F. L. Nesson, administrators estate of D. H. C. Jensen, deceased, appellants, vs. Tirmenich Manufacturing Co.; Marshall District; affirmed.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company vs. Peter A. Dey et al., Railroad Commissioners of Iowa, appellants; Johnson District; reversed.

The Coming Gold-Mining Country.

"Alaska is the coming gold-mining country," says a San Francisco business-man. "It is a magnificent country, the only drawback being the intense cold and long winters. Along the coast there is pretty good timber, and the interior abounds with fine fur animals, especially the silver fox, the skins of which are more valuable than seal. The country is well watered, and the gravel of the streams is filled with gold. Of course all of this gravel does not pay to wash out, but there is plenty that does pay, and is easily gotten. The great difficulty is that you have to go up into the country in canoes, and, the current of the streams being very swift, progress is slow. The great distance and the fact that you have to carry all your food with you is probably the reason there are not more miners in the country. The season being so short, too—from three to five months—deters many, but short as the season is I am convinced a man can make more at placer mining in Alaska than in any other country. The gravel is exceedingly rich in gold, and in spite of all the difficulties and expense it is the richest mining country in the world. The land all belongs to Uncle Sam, and any one can stake out a claim. You can judge how rich it is from the fact that there are two companies at work doing hydraulic mining, which is simply pan-washing on a large scale."

The "Black Death" in Russia.

The pestilence now ravaging a great part of Asiatic Russia bears that name of "Black Death," so familiar for centuries as describing one of the most fearful of those plagues which, appearing at irregular intervals, have devastated the globe. Presumably it was this same form of scourge that, starting also from Asia, spread over that continent and Europe about the middle of the fourteenth century and is reputed to have had millions of victims. It is doubtless also the same that made another widespread and terrible devastation in 1664 and 1665, and of whose ravages in London Defoe gave so vivid an account. There it was oftenest called simply the plague, but the name "Black Death" is derived, as may be remembered, from the blotches accompanying the disease. It is believed that its visitations were made as often as once or twice in a century, in ancient times, and it was around Naples as late as 1815. Its reappearance now in West Siberia is marked by a terrible mortality which recalls the stories of some of its old-time ravages; but this is largely due, no doubt, to the lack of medical aid in that region.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY—NO OTHER WILL GO.

Uncle Sam—"You Can Come In or Stay Out, But Don't Keep Me Waiting Out Here Much Longer."

—*New York World.*

POLLUTED WITH HORRIBLE ODORS.

Vile Condition of the City-Hall and County Building.

Chicago *Evening Post:* Odors. Vapors miasmatic. Stench of a shrewd and searching quality. A cunning and loathsome combination of many grewsome and unhealthy smells. These are among the things that envelop and unpleasantly salute the nostrils of unwary citizens who are unfortunate enough to have business in that bulky pile of stone and mortar bounded by Clark, Randolph, La Salle, and Washington streets, known as the County Building and City-Hall.

The fact is that building is an unclean place, the home of dismal darkness and foul smells, unrelieved by ventilation. It is like Tellson's Bank—it was apparently originally built with a view to inconvenience, bad light, bad ventilation, and pestiferous smells.

Talk of the Government Building! Why, it is a bower of roses compared with the monstrosity in which the business of the county and city is transacted. The County and City Building is rotten from basement to garret, and the sooner it is cleaned out the better. Health Commissioner Wickersham, whose headquarters are on the basement or ground floor, should act on the principle that charity begins at home, commence his saving operations for this year in the City-Hall, and turn his scavenger forces loose in its corridors for a week or so before beginning on the alleyways. It would conduce to the health of the Mayor, who, owing to the polluted atmosphere with which he is daily surrounded, is fading away almost as rapidly as the song-famed "last rose of summer."

This is no mere jest or idle assertion unsupported by fact. The Mayor is not looking well—hasn't been for several weeks past; his friends have noticed it, and he has been advised if he doesn't go to the seashore or some place to get the smell of the City-Hall blown out of his whiskers he will never be able to pull through the hardships and toils of the approaching campaign.

Jonas Hutchinson is bad with malaria or some such complaint, and it's all, or at least a good share of it, due to the odors that roam around through the City-Hall. Mr. Hutchinson has been sick abed for the last week, and last year he had to spend about nine months or so in Texas wrestling with the evil effects of the City-Hall atmosphere. As a result of this the city has been deprived of a good deal of the valuable time and services of its excellent Corporation Counsel; say sixteen months out of his two-years' term.

Street Superintendent McGann is afraid he will have to get an artificial lung, and Commissioner of Public Works Purdy, it is said, is obliged to keep something mysterious—presumably smelling-salts—in a little bottle ready at hand to counteract the evil air he is compelled to breathe every day. It is feared, in fact, that a general vaccination of all City-Hall employés may be necessary to avert contagion and as a preliminary to other sanitary measures.

The cause of the vile atmosphere of those two buildings is of course primarily filth, aided and contributed to by other things. There is an army of janitors, "scrubs," plumbers, etc., but, seeing that most of these, like the most pretentious officeholders, have secured their places on account of their "pull," they are not expected as a general thing to work. Indeed, they mainly loaf and help in a steadfast and sometimes energetic way to contribute each his quota to the dirt of the buildings. There is not one of these janitors and scrubmen who does not smoke and chew tobacco, and there is scarcely a clerk in any of the departments who does not do the same thing. Now as the natural result of this state of affairs the corridors of the two buildings are filled all day long with a heavy vapor thick enough almost to be cut with a knife and pungent enough to make one sneeze. It rolls down the big halls, it clings around the stairways, it fills the elevators, winds up into the court-rooms; it goes everywhere and sticks to and hangs over everything—a dark, unhealthy pall. It comes from cigars of all kinds and qualities, from the pure Havana, two for a quarter, smoked by Clerk Fitzsimmons in the Mayor's office, down to the Bridgeport article retailed at the rate of "two for five" and smoked by stray police officers or the fellows who are always lounging around through the building waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up.

Everywhere one goes people are smoking. The taxpayer going into the Special Assessment office is met by a cloud of smoke belched from cornucopia-like cigars in the mouths of unmannerly clerks. It is the same in the County Treasurer's office; and indeed throughout the whole building there is but one exception, and it is a shining one. The place referred to is Sheriff Gilbert's office. This place used to be one of the most malodorous spots in the building, but when Sheriff Gilbert took hold he set out to run it on business principles and made a strict rule that neither smoking nor drinking would be allowed during business hours. As a result the Sheriff's office is a breezy and sweet oasis in a desert of dirt.

But the employés in the building do not create all the smell. A large and able-bodied addition is contributed to it by an element which has no business to be there at all—namely: the loafers and men waiting for something, already referred to. Along the corridors on the first and second floors of both buildings long lines of unwashed men lounge, and talk, and swap stories all day long. Some are from the Stock-Yards, some from Lake View; they are from the West Side and the South Side; they represent every ward and every nationality; but they all bear one family resemblance—they are idle and they smoke, and chew, and spit and spit, and smoke, and chew from morning till night.

As if to furnish an inducement to keep up this delightful occupation, the corridors are lined with cuspidors, which in due course become every day reeking cesspools. Then they are filled up with sawdust and everybody spits into the sawdust until each cuspidor gives out an odor about the size and consistency of that which hangs round a garbage-box. Now and then somebody drops a lighted stub or "snipe" into one of these cuspidors, the damp and foul-smelling sawdust ignites and smolders for hours, and the aromatic odor that is thrown off from this is something that must be experienced to be realized. That smell goes beyond description; words cannot paint it; it should be photographed.

But they don't always spit into the cuspidors—these Micawber fellows. They spit about the floors, too, and sometimes one can skate much easier than walk around the neighborhood of the City Clerk's and Mayor's offices. The floors are covered with little puddles of tobacco juice most of the time, and Tom O'Neil never thinks of going out, even for lunch, without putting on his rubbers.

It is the same old crowd, too, that one meets from day to day in the corridors. Some are there looking for jobs, and have been there for the last two years; others have Aldermen plugging for places for them all over the building, and they wait outside every office visited by their particular statesmen friends; there are deputations waiting to get some one on the police force, or a man into some job in the Street Department; there are peddlers and fruit venders wandering about, and there are hungry-looking, ill-clad fellows who come in to warm themselves at the radiators in the cold winter weather, and who also come in to cool off in the hot summer weather.

The Mayor made an ineffectual attempt to keep the loafers out of the corridors, and about a year ago had the following notices posted upon the walls: "Crowds must not congregate in the corridors and halls leading to the different departments." But these same notices were soon rubbed off by the shoulders of the crowds who daily prop up the walls outside his Honor's office.

President Smith in his inaugural message to the County Board promised to have the loafers cleared out of the County Building, but they are still there, writing with their fingers on the grimy window panes or tracing figures with their heels on the dirty floors.

Over in the Criminal Court Building Judge Tuthill was obliged to resort to heroic measures. He turned the bailiffs loose, and everybody caught smoking was peremptorily hustled off the premises. The following notice now decorates the walls: "No smoking allowed in the corridors or on the landings." The Criminal Court Building does not now smell as bad as it formerly did.

But the City-Hall and County Building still smell to high heaven. The mops and water-hose of the scrubs will be useless, the cuspidors will continue to be as so many garbage boxes, the corridors will fester like the public alleyways if the loafers are not cleared out, the smoking and tobacco chewing prohibited, and the janitors and scrubs compelled to earn their wages.

The simple and undeniable fact is that the city and county buildings are the most foul structures on the face of the inhabitable globe.

THEY HAVE THEIR OPINIONS OF KIPLING.

The Rev. Mr. McIntyre Expresses His in a Poem—What Others Say.

The reason why Rudyard Kipling left Chicago before his article on the city was published may, perhaps, be found in some of the following communications. He may have had a premonition that it was not safe to remain:

The slap dash stylist of Simla Hills
Swears his soul was made ill within him
When he stood where the booted butcher kills
The steer, and with skill doth skin him.
We know dear Kip that the oaken floors
Like the Whitechapel pavements are gory,
Our "Jack the Ripper" sticks swine—and yours.
But then—that is another story.

Our taste is at fault by his foreign code,
And just think of the exquisite pain he
Must suffer because of our garb, who showed
To the world the stark naked Mulvaney.
We need a teacher from Portland street, Rud,
Some "maiden tribute" gorged nobleman hoary,
Or clog kicker who tramples his wife in the mud,
But then—"that is another story."

He rails at the churches, scolds like a shrew,
Brands them circus-like, barbarous, brassy,
Pelts people and preacher and all, till you
Have to think how entirely an ass he
Would look if the wordmonger wore Neddy's lugs;
And how sweet heaven's grace and its glory
Would fall from the lips that suck pipes and sip mugs,
But then—"that is another story."

Hear us Sahib, thou great child of the sun!
Roll thy rickshaw once more to our city!
Spurn us not with thy sandals O, puissant one!
But be merciful—pardon and pity!
We will tell of the tyke with a foolish brain
When he heard the cars pass with a roar he
Just barked and barked, and the lightning train—
But then—that is another story.

ROBERT MCINTYRE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It seems a great pity that in "getting back at Ruddy" more attention was not paid to what he wrote than to what he is. There is entirely too much of the personal in the comments of the interviewed and, I might add, of THE TRIBUNE itself.

Dr. Thomas, in speaking of Kipling's "rhetorical effort," says: "Still there is a good deal of that kind of preaching. As a rule there is a lack of sacredness in dealing with the Deity and gross materialism in picturing the future life. If ministers don't keep high up they never will keep anybody up." Prof. David Swing says: "I doubt very much whether he went to church while in Chicago. There is no preacher in Chicago who answers the description." You see even amongst Chicago ministers a difference of opinion occurs upon a subject that they are probably well acquainted with. But no one thinks of attacking the personality of either Dr. Thomas or Prof. Swing upon that account. There is room for argument. That's all.

But because Kipling is an Englishman his personality is attacked, his comments are considered impertinent, and an attempt is made to brush away the effect of his criticisms by ridiculing him. I have noticed that this is the course invariably followed when one gets the worst of it. If the stricture be unanswerable blackguard the critic. True, it does not efface the criticism, but it detracts from the effect by directing attention elsewhere. But the facts still remain.

HY. HYAMS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Kipling has come and gone and we never knew it. In the company of a "cabby" he looked about the city, and afterward, taking his life in one hand and his nose in the other, he hied him to the Stock-Yards. He read our newspapers, too, and is anxious to let us know that he knows we don't use correct English. We do sometimes *say* "don't" instead of "does not"; we never *write* it, but "I had sooner"—well, we draw the line there.

M. H. W.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If you have any sympathy for a long-suffering public please cease publishing such stuff as you print in your issue of this date from the pen of Rudyard Kipling. The time has passed when the expressions of any ignorant foreign tramp who wishes to air his opinions can interest, if capable of insulting, the American people.

E. J. THOMAS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please say that I did not conduct the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and the Duke and Duchess of Athol through the Stock-Yards, as has been stated. The respective noblemen went to the yards, but no ladies were with them. The English woman who fainted did not belong to the party I was with, but was wholly independent of us.

CARTER H. HARRISON.

The Anti-McKinley Tariff Girl.

I talked of things of interest,
The facts of every day—
Of fashion, church, the newest song,
The opera, the play.

With languid interest she heard—
I marveled much until
She stopped me in my talk to ask,
"Had I read the Tariff bill?"

I said that Carmencita danced
Like aspen on the wind;
She asked me what the duty was
On plush cloaks, satin-lined.

I spoke then of MacQueary's book,
And was he orthodox?
She said it was a shame to charge
Such tax on woolen socks.

I praised the coloring she had made,
The etchings she had drawn.
She urged the tax on frames, and sighed
Beneath her bosom's lawn.

I eyed the swaying chandeliers;
She caught my roving eye,
And whispered, "Were the tariff low
The glass combine would die."

The floor of marble, she explained,
Sweetly, as was her wont,
Was taxed to aid a man who owned
A quarry in Vermont.

In leaving something on the stoop
Impeded my descent;
She said it was an English rug,
Taxed eighty-five per cent.

—*J. D. Miller in Boston Transcript.*

Delaware Has a Rival.

Delaware has long occupied the unique position of being the only State in the Union in which the whipping-post is maintained. If the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature has its way that State will deprive Delaware of this distinction, for it has passed a bill that wife-beaters shall be publicly whipped, sixty lashes being the minimum.—*Ex.*

The South Australian Wheat Crop.

ADELAIDE, Feb. 6.—The South Australian wheat returns show that 12,800,000 bushels were reaped, and that 9,000,000 are available for export.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

FOR PENSIONS $135,000,000.

THERE MAY ALSO BE A DEFICIENCY OF 10 MILLIONS.

Passage of the Bill in the Senate with Amendments Reducing Attorneys' Fees—Vulture Claim Agents' Friends—Quay and His Colleagues Prevent Reductions in Cases Now Pending—A Deficiency Is Certain to Ensue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—[Special to New York Herald.]—The crusade against exorbitant and unnecessary fees exacted from old soldiers by the pension claim agents was taken up in the Senate today and the fight against the existing iniquitous system of extortion waged all the afternoon.

During the day the anomalous fact was developed that the very men who have for the last twenty-five years posed as the friends of the old soldiers by their votes today acquiesced in the open robbery of the veterans by the pension claims sharks of $2,225,000 in one lump which could have been saved.

Another curious anomaly was presented of an ex-Confederate soldier of renown, a man who fought the beneficiaries of the Pension bill for four years, pleading with an earnestness that was almost pathetic for protection for the veterans against the shark agents' robberies, and, on the other hand, one of the leading Republicans of the age, and the man whose efforts more than any one's else placed this Administration in power, aiding and abetting by his voice and vote the fleecing of the veterans. The ex-Confederate was Francis M. Cockrell, a Democratic Senator from Missouri, and the other was Matthew Stanley Quay, a Senator from Pennsylvania, and Chairman of the National Republican Committee.

Mr. Quay's Zeal.

Mr. Quay, by an amendment which he offered, advocated, and of which he secured the adoption, took between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 from the pockets of the veterans and gave that sum to the claim agents.

Despite the violent opposition of those who are still in the debt of the millionaire claim agent ring some good will result to the old soldier from today's work in the Senate.

The fee in all cases of increase of pensions filed hereafter will be reduced from $10 to $2 and the fees in original cases under the Dependent Pension bill of last session are reduced to $5.

The fight carried on against the pension sharks is bearing fruit, and a legislative step has been taken which will save $10,000,000 to the old soldiers in the next few years.

When the Pension Appropriation bill came up in the Senate after the morning hour the pending clause was an amendment which had been proposed to the bill in the Appropriation Committee, as follows:

"That hereafter no agent or attorney shall demand, receive, or be allowed any compensation under existing law exceeding $2 in any claim for increase of pension on account of the increase of the disability for which the pension has been allowed or for services rendered in securing the passage of any special act of Congress granting a pension or an increase of pension in any case that has been presented at the Pension Office or is allowable under the general pension laws, nor a sum exceeding $5 in any claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and no compensation shall be paid in any such claim until the allowance of the same.

"And provided, further, that any agent, attorney or other person instrumental in prosecuting any claim, increase of pension on account of the increase of disability for which the pension was allowed, or who has rendered services in procuring the passage of any special act of Congress granting a pension or an increase of pension in any case that has been presented at the Pension Office as is allowable under the general pension laws, who shall directly or indirectly contract for, demand, receive, or retain any compensation for such services, except as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for each and every such offense be fined not exceeding $500 or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Mr. Plumb's Attack.

Senator Plumb of Kansas made a characteristically vigorous attack upon the evils of the present attorney system and the exorbitant and useless fees charged the veterans. He said he has on file over 5,000 applications from old soldiers in his State alone asking him to look after their pension claims. To do this requires an immense outlay of energy and time upon his part, which he gives cheerfully, but he thinks that the old soldier should not be required to pay the attorney a fee when the Senator does the work. Senator Plumb said an idea prevailed among the old soldiers that their claims were argued by the attorneys before the Pension Office, when, in fact, the majority of the attorneys never go near the Pension Office.

At this point the debate took another turn by Senator McPherson of New Jersey asking Senator Allison, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee and having this bill in charge, if he thought the appropriation carried by this bill was sufficient to avert a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year. The reply of Senator Allison to the question was significant:

A Deficiency Likely.

"From the best light that we have," he said, "and that is furnished by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, we are bound to believe this sum is a sufficient sum. Of course this Pension Appropriation bill is always a flexible one. We may find a deficiency of $5,000,000 or $10,000,000, or there may be a surplus. I will say in all frankness, however, that there is more likely to be a deficiency than a surplus. It depends on the work of the Pension Bureau in the meantime. If the work of allowing claims is done rapidly—and the bureau has a sufficient clerical force to do it rapidly—there will very probably be a deficiency."

At this point in the proceedings the friend of the claim agents appeared upon the scene in the person of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, who offered an amendment to the bill providing that the reduction in fees shall not apply in any case now pending before the Pension Bureau where there is an existing contract. This amendment was proposed in the interest of the claim agent to nullify the retroactive features of the committee's amendment and to save the $10 fee in 550,000 cases now pending before the bureau, the fees in which, under the proposed reduction, would be $5,500,000.

Mr. Cockrell Arraigns the Agents.

Pending a vote upon Mr. Quay's amendment Senator Cockrell took the floor to make a bitter and scathing arraignment of the Washington pension agents and their licensed robberies. He said these claim agents resort to every species of subterfuge to mislead the old soldiers and to misrepresent the statutes of pension law to them. Mr. Cockrell read to the Senate several typical letters and circulars sent out by the Washington claim agents to the old soldiers, holding out glittering promises never to be fulfilled. As he read sample after sample of these circulars to the Senate expressions of amusement, disgust, and indignation broke from his colleagues, who were giving his remarks close attention.

Mr. Cockrell then turned his remarks into an argument favoring the entire abolishment of pension attorneys. He said it was a great misfortune to the country that Congress ever passed a law providing for the retention of pension attorneys.

Mr. Cockrell then offered an amendment providing that hereafter no attorney's fee shall be retained by the Government in pensions allowed. The amendment was defeated by 28 Republican nays to 20 Democratic yeas, Senator Quay and Senator Chandler rallying the Republicans to the aid of the claim agents, who always come up promptly with contributions to the Republican campaign fund. Mr. Quay's amendment was then adopted by a strict party vote.

Mr. Cockrell secured adoption of an amendment prohibiting attorneys' fee in special acts passed by Congress.

He also secured an amendment prohibiting the allowance of pensions to persons on the retired or active list of the army, navy, or marine corps.

The bill as amended, including the reduction amendments proposed by the committee, was then passed.

It appropriates for pensions for the year, $135,000,000—viz.: for payment of claims, $133,173,085; for fees and expenses of examining surgeons, $1,500,000; for salaries of eighteen pension agents, $72,000, and for clerk hire, $400,000.

BLAINE AND BRAZIL.

Boston *Traveller:* "Blaine and Brazil" is a good war cry.

Hutchinson *News:* Secretary Blaine's reciprocity scheme was the master stroke of a great statesman.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* Mr. Blaine celebrated his 61st birthday last week. There is plenty of time yet for his turn to come. He is stronger with the people than ever before.

Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): There is room for a wide application of the reciprocity idea with our American neighbors, and Secretary Blaine will deserve well of his countrymen if he succeeds in negotiating a few more treaties of this sort.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Mr. Blaine must have full credit for whatever there is of glory or profit in our new reciprocity treaty with Brazil. It was his idea. He proposed it. He procured the insertion in the McKinley bill of the clause authorizing it, and he personally conducted all the diplomacy.

Richmond *Times* (Dem.): The obvious mission of the Secretary of State in the future is to lead his party back from the extreme positions which it has recently taken, to its complete discomfiture. Reciprocity is the first step in the plan, which will be developed in the future in a still more striking manner.

Cleveland *Leader:* The American people dearly love originality in statesmanship when it involves neither aggression nor injustice. That is one reason why the rapid conversion of the old dream of commercial reciprocity with Latin America into a solid fact has won a multitude of friends and admirers for James G. Blaine.

Lincoln (Neb.) *Call:* Remove the unnatural barriers between sister Republics; enlarge the market for the great products of the Northwest; abolish the tribute system in our own country is the great policy of the greatest statesmen of the day that now so auspiciously opens. Hail the dawn of better days for the Northwest, and thrice hail James G. Blaine, whose fingers have drawn aside the curtains of commercial darkness!

The carbonic acid in Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne is one of the best remedies for colic or diarrhoea.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Licenses to incorporate new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State as follows:

The Fern Leaf Pleasure Club, 96 Fullerton avenue, at Chicago; without capital stock; for mental and moral culture; incorporators, John Mahen, James Gallivan, Charles Dillon, John Hogan, and Louis Anderson.

The Riverview Shoe Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of shoes and other articles of leather; incorporators, Freeman J. Short, John C. Bailey, and G. L. Hoodless.

H. L. Green & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; to act as manufacturers' agents and to do a general factorage business in iron, steel, and other merchandise; incorporators, H. L. Green, F. J. Green, and Otis H. Waldo.

The Columbian Stables company, at Chicago; capital stock, $3,000; for breeding and dealing in horses and other live stock; incorporators, E. M. Bergin, John Larson, and H. D. Coghlan.

The Variety Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of hardware specialties; incorporators, E. G. Barratt, J. E. Paden, and M. M. Gridley.

The Physio-Medical Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for printing and publishing; incorporators, J. E. Roop, H. P. Nelson, and F. O. Broady.

The Jefferson Warehouse and Storage company, at Chicago; capital stock, $40,000; to do a general warehouse and storage business; incorporators, Joseph Downey, F. W. Klein, and P. O. Young.

The Minwegen and Weiss Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for the manufacture of interior fixtures; incorporators, John Minwegen, M. Weiss, and J. Sontag.

The East St. Louis Directory company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $5,000; to publish directories; incorporators, C. B. Carroll, M. J. Carroll, and F. E. Carroll.

The Denver Syndicate Street railway company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $250,000; to construct and operate a street railway in the streets and alleys of East St. Louis, and in the highway and territory adjoining the city; incorporators, J. T. McCasland, Jacob Sharrer, and I. B. Porter.

The Olney Paving Brick and Tile Manufacturing company, at Olney; capital stock, $5,000; for the manufacture of brick and tile; incorporators, W. A. Cope, J. H. Hundley, and James Hollister.

The Marseilles Milling company, at Marseilles; capital stock, $25,000; for a general cereal-milling business; incorporators, David Samuels, C. L. Stinson, and F. T. Neff.

The charters of the Midland Foundry company and the Montgomery Auction company, both of Chicago, were surrendered and the corporate existence was ended.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty, for $1,000 and upwards, were filed for record Monday, Feb. 9:

Halsted st, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh, w f, 50x160 ft, dated Feb. 2 (C. C. Campbell to W. Cotter) ... $2,600
Bond av, 187 ft n of Seventy-eighth st, e f, 50x200 ft, dated Feb. 5 (F. H. Britton to D. E. Hilgartner) ... 4,000
Lincoln av, 148 ft n of Pauline st, w f, 25 ft to Paulina st, dated Jan. 30 (R. Milde to W. Volfsen) ... 1,000
Day av, bet Seventy-ninth and Eightieth sts, e f, 50x124½ ft, dated Feb. 5 (M. A. and D. L. Stevenson to J. M. Paul) ... 1,015
Sheridan av, bet Seventy-ninth and Eightieth sts, w f, 50x124½ ft, dated Jan. 31 (same to W. Clarkson) ... 1,000
Washington st, 120 ft w of Fifth av, s f, 40x181 ft, dated Jan. 1 (John H. Dwight to G. L. Janks) ... 115,000
West Fourteenth st, 96 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 3 (W. Mickow to C. F. Cramer) ... 3,500
The premises No. 1482 West Congress st, dated Dec. 23, 1890 (E. Shea to M. E. Baker) ... 4,500
Winthrop av, 380 ft n of Hollywood av, w f, 100x150 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1890 (J. M. Duncan to M. A. Laird) ... 6,500
Loton st, bet Fortieth and Archer av, and 192 ft e of Underwood av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 7 (J. E. Bung to C. Kolleng) ... 1,200
Noble st, 250 ft s of Division, e f, 25x124½ ft, imp, dated Oct. 8, 1890 (J. Schermann to F. Cymansky) ... 4,700
Lincoln st, 325 ft n of West Polk, e f, 24x115½ ft, dated Feb. 6 (E. C. Crowley to A. O'Connor) ... 2,300
Lexington av, 175 ft s of Sixty-second st, w f, 50x194 ft, dated Feb. 6 (R. K. Fullgreen to E. E. Hobbs) ... 4,200
Sixty-third st, 185 ft e of Halsted, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Nov. 3 (D. F. Cokes et al. to G. Fuchs) ... 5,000
Fremont st, 225 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 9 (J. B. Mosbaum to L. Seeger) ... 3,300
Lincoln av, n e corner of Cleveland, leasehold in triangle of 84½ ft, imp, dated Feb. 6 (A. A. and F. W. Ashley to H. B. Goodrich) ... 55,000
Nutt st, 72 ft n of Eighteenth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 31 (J. Tulp to V. Stuchlok) ... 2,300
Center st, 74 ft e of Sheffield av, n f, 25x110 ft, imp, dated Feb. 5 (C. Riefstahl to M. J. Lang) ... 8,600
Gardner st, e of n Halsted, n f, 43 9-10x80 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1890 (H. F. Waite to G. Dortman) ... 1,200
Eighty-third st, s w cor of Homan av, n f, 50x125½ ft, dated Feb. 7 (F. E. Morse to M. Rupprecht) ... 1,200
Western av, n w cor of Thomas st, e f, 21x101½ ft, dated Feb. 7 (F. Rust to H. Spuehr) ... 5,000
Lake View av, s e cor of Barry, w f, 250 ft to Lake shore, also Wellington st, 200 ft e of Lake View av, part of Lots 1 and 2, dated Oct. 31, 1890 (James B. Close to Wm. R. Rockwell) ... 150,000
Same as above, dated Oct. 31, 1890 (William R. Rockwell to Shortall, Haslan & Sherman) ... 150,000
De Kalb st, 234 ft n e of Leavitt, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 5 (N. H. Slayton to J. N. Cunning) ... 2,000
Michigan av, 200 ft s of Seventy-third st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 24, 1890 (L. D. Hinkley to E. N. Smith) ... 8,000
Dayton st, 275 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1890 (Master in Chancery to D. W. Edred) ... 1,150
Oakley av, 96 ft n of Laughton st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 7 (O. G. Carlson to L. & S. Gribrits) ... 1,000
Kroner st, s w cor of Fabius, triangle of 82¾ ft, dated Feb. 7 (A. Daletzki to J. Raske) ... 2,000
North Market st, 82 ft n of Elm, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 9 (H. E. Jaesckke to W. Strain) ... 5,575
Evans av, 120 ft n of Sixty-fourth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 23 (J. F. Nelson to J. Higgins) ... 5,000
West Ohio st, 275 ft e of Noble, s f, 24x127 ft, dated Feb. 7 (J. Anderson to A. S. Adamson) ... 4,350
Ravenswood Park, 150 ft n of Tuttle av, w f, 100x163 ft, dated Jan. 23 (G. A. Rollins to J. C. Clark) ... 1,400
Halsted st, bet Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth, e f, 25x121 ft, dated Jan. 12 (T. Brennan to C. W. Weaver et al.) ... 1,250
One Hundred and Fourteenth st, e of Kleinman av, [illegible] ft, dated Feb. 4 (E. A. Cooper to F. M. Smith) ... 16,000
Owasco st, 314 ft w of Western av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 20 (E. B. Pease to A. and J. E. Anderson) ... 1,600
High st, 75 ft n of Belden av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 27 (P. Klein to J. Sikowski) ... 1,900
Armitage av, near Central and Grand, 39½ acres, dated Sept. 24, 1890 (G. A. Wadsworth to William F. Reynolds) ... 20,450
Lot 12, Blk 1, Powell's w ½, s w ¼ Sec. 25, 40, 12, dated Feb. 7 (C. Jensen to W. C. Davis) ... 2,500
Lincoln st, s of Thomas, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 21 (estate of G. C. Cram to F. Wiese) ... 1,050
Emerald av, 186 ft n of 33d st, w f, 25x125½ ft, dated Jan. 29 (G. Adams to P. C. White) ... 5,000
Armitage av, s w cor of Nebraska, n f, 30½x120 ft, dated Jan. 30 (J. Wolf to A. Heina) ... 4,000
Ridgeway av, 228 ft s of Armitage, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 21 (E. M. Peterson to J. A. Warren) ... 1,250
Lots 39 and 40, Nelson's Blk 37, w of R. R., s ½ Sec. 5, 37, 14, dated Feb. 7 (Charles Owen to S. Mains) ... 1,400
Armitage av, near Central and Grand avs, middle ½ of 39½ acres, dated Jan. 30 (William F. Reynolds to Arneson & Tollakson) ... 20,500
Illinois av, near Eighty-fourth st, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 7 (J. O. Morris to M. C. and S. Hayes) ... 1,000
Evans av, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 27 (M. Gorden et al. to L. L. Tabor) ... 2,100
Evanston av, 134 ft s of Ardmore, w f, 25x[illegible] ft, dated July 28, 1890 (J. L. Cochran to B. A. Turck) ... 2,500
Dearborn st, 300 ft n of Sixty-ninth, e f, 75x125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (F. L. Davisto-D. E. Smart) ... 4,000
Stony Island av, near 69th st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 20 (G. Wirta to W. B. Patterson) ... 3,750
Same as above, dated Jan. 20 (Dickey & Baker to G. Wirta) ... 7,500
West Nineteenth st, 200 ft e of Albany av, n f, 75x120 ft, dated Jan. 29 (S. Kerr to R. H. Rudolph) ... 2,250
May st, 100 ft s of Eighteenth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 29 (F. Kodila to T. C. Layer) ... 13,150
Indiana av, 301 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x[illegible] ft, dated Sept. 29, 1890 (C. P. Manson to C. Lavison) ... 1,850
Townsend st, [illegible] ft n of Oak, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 7 (C. A. Swanson to W. Byer) ... 15,000
Hoyne av, near Lexington, s f, irregular lot, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 5 (C. Stallmann to C. Gram) ... 6,500
Holt st, 71 ft s of Blanche, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 2 (A. Gnurski to J. Wrzala) ... 4,500
Lots 15 to 30, Harland's add, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 25, 38, 14, dated Feb. 9 (E. Harland to M. L. Tiernan) ... 4,500
Wallace st, 125 ft s of Thirty-sixth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 1, 1889 (C. M. McDonald to J. W. Leatherman) ... 1,300
West Monroe st, 256 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 15 (A. McDougall to J. W. Eckhart) ... 3,600
The premises Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, and 85 South Morgan st, dated Jan. 12 (R. H. Babcock to R. B. Marten) ... 50,000
Lincoln st, s of Thomas, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 21 (estate of G. C. Cram to C. Daibke) ... 2,100
Stony Island av, near Sixty-ninth st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 24 (W. R. Patterson to L. R. Williams) ... 8,500
Wabash av, 100 ft n of Seventy-third st, w f, 26x160 ft, dated Oct. 28, 1890 (D. B. Scully to L. Leverenz) ... 1,000
Fulton st, 164 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 24x125¼ ft, dated Jan. 2 (L. G. Heafield to A. P. Anderson) ... 3,500
Cottage Grove av, bet Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth sts, e f, 48x171 ft, dated Sept. 27 (E. M. Marsh to J. A. Mahan) ... 9,600
West Division st, n e cor of Dania av, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Jan. 29 (H. A. Calland to E. W. Egerlins) ... 4,200
West Nineteenth st, 120 ft s of Leavitt, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 22 (J. Alarats to J. Bandis) ... 1,950

OUTSIDE SALES.

Blks 1 and 2, ex Lots 21 to 24, Fernwood, dated Jan. 15 (M. L. Osgood to F. L. Tinslar) ... $23,750
West Sixty-second st, n e cor of Augusta, 50 acres, dated April 15 (A. Jernberg to W. D. Bowley) ... 12,000
Part of Blks 1, 2, 12, and 14, Fernwood, dated Jan. 7 (J. P. Buhmann to M. L. Osgood) ... 42,750
All of Blks 13 and 14, ex Lots 1 to 3 and 22 to 24, Blk 14, Fernwood, dated Jan. 15 (M. L. Osgood to F. M. Staples) ... 26,500
North av, near Oak Park, 25 acres, dated Dec. 4 (William C. Brown to William F. Reynolds) ... 27,500

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

State st, s w cor of Ninety-third, 230 ft to Clark st, by M. J. Stanton.
Fullerton av, n w cor of Willow, 3 blocks, by G. F. Lochner.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:
John M. Barth, one-story frame cottage, No. 209 Wilson st, to cost $1,000.
Gust Schrodt, two-story frame flats, No. 1328 Newport st, to cost $2,000.
Peter Thompson, two-story frame rear addition to barn, No. 1019 Sheffield av, to cost $2,000.
Jacob Steinmiller, two-story frame addition, No. 308 Melrose st, to cost $1,200.
P. K. Glimm, two-story frame flats, No. 1537 Wrightwood av, to cost $2,500.
C. Anderson, two-story and attic frame dwelling, No. 246 Baxter st, to cost $1,500.
Carl Kreus, two-story frame flat, No. 610 Fletcher st, to cost $2,000.
Cutting & Austin, two-story frame flats, Dearborn and Fifty-fourth sts, to cost $2,500.
J. M. Krier, four one-story frame cottages, One Hundred and Eighth st and Avenue P, to cost $1,500.
George Sippel, three-story frame store and flats, State and Bracket sts, to cost $5,000.
James M. Reddy, two-story frame store and hall, Cottage Grove and South Chicago avs, to cost $2,500.
Jacob Tulp, two-story frame flats, No. 7203 Sangamon st, to cost $1,300.
John Jackson, two-story frame flats, No. 5957 Morgan st, to cost $1,700.
John Donohue, two-story frame flats, Fortieth and Wallace sts, to cost $1,200.
W. Allis, one-story frame addition, No. 4449 Dearborn st, to cost $1,200.
Mary A. Holding, one and one-half story frame addition, No. 4738 Emerald av, to cost $1,000.
Henry Newgard, two-story and cellar brick flats, No. 582 North Hoyne av, to cost $4,000.
O. Kuehne, two-story and cellar brick flats, No. 195 Bissell st, to cost $3,500.
E. M. Fischer, two-story and cellar brick flats, No. 295 Sheffield av, to cost $3,500.
James Davoraux, two-story and basement brick flats, No. 779 West Twenty-second st, to cost $4,000.
Martin Nelson, two-story and basement brick flats, No. 147 Loughton st, to cost $4,000.
James Arthur, three-story and basement brick flats, No. 116 South Kedzie av, to cost $4,500.
Gustave Weise, three-story and cellar brick store and flats, No. 1414 West Twenty-second st, to cost $4,000.
Carl S. Johanson, two-story and cellar brick flats, No. 653 Davis st, to cost $3,000.
Joseph Bemis, one-story brick cottage, No. 1705 Grenshaw st, to cost $1,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SILVER WATCH. OWNER CAN have same by proving property and paying charges. Address T 54, Tribune office.

LOST YESTERDAY BY BOY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF LA SALLE AND MADISON-STS., A WHOLE PIECE OF BLACK SILK. FINDER WILL BE SUITABLY REWARDED BY NOTIFYING CARSON, PIRIE & CO., WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS.

LOST—A LIBERAL REWARD OFFERED FOR pearl opera-glasses, lost Friday night, Feb. 6; engraved ——— ———, Hinsdale, Ill. T 21, Tribune.

$300 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A satchel marked in silver N. C. C., containing jewels; family relics; lost Feb. 6. Return to Evening Journal business office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS. CAPT. KELLY, FORmerly of Yankton, send her address to MISS E. McC., care of T 7, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—AFTER TRYING NOSTRUMS, doctors, and drugs, send this to me and get a package of Vita-Ore free. Its antiseptic tonic will remove the nidus of any ill. Proof at my expense. I am no quack doctor with a nostrum. It is the original that all imitate, a discovery, a puzzle to the scientists, an enigma to the medical student, a boon to the afflicted, a specific for diphtheria, all membraneous diseases, kidney, general debility, female complaints, loss of vitality. Try it at my cost. THEO. NOEL, Geologist, 835 Polk-st., Chicago, Ill. H. GOETZ, City Agent, Tacoma Building.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AT IMPORTERS prices and trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. Examine my stock before purchasing. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 6.

PERSONAL—UNION DETECTIVE SERVICE; best in the world; confidential; moderate charges. 125 S. Clark-st. SUPT. J. H. LOBELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, 28 years old, having just had four years' experience school teaching and one year in college, living in city, a permanent position as assistant bookkeeper, copyist, or correspondent. Can give best city references as to ability and general moral character. Address Columbia Hotel, Clark-st., Room 23.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 18; experienced in office work. Best of references. Address T 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN connected with one of the National banks in the city, having some leisure time, is anxious to secure employment in an office or is willing to undertake office work at home. Address T 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, GENeral office man; business experience; energetic; reliable. References. Address T 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAREFUL MAN AS bookkeeper or assistant bookkeeper in business house or manufactory. Address T 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21, just graduated from a business college of this city, in an office; not particular as to salary. Address T 53, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS SUPPLIED GRATUITOUSLY AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE WITH CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CLERICAL EXCHANGE, SUITE 413 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man in an office; understands bookkeeping; good references. Address T 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACTIVE MIDDLE-aged man as bookkeeper, cashier, or collector, or either, good reference from present employer and others; bond if required; salary moderate. Address T 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR collector; can give first-class city references and bond if required; good penman. T 79, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN NONresident who has had large business experience and occupied position of trust and responsibility desires to communicate with company, firm, or house which needs, in 30 or 60 days, the services of an able, energetic business-man. Address CASHIER, care E. G. Wright & Co., Inter-Ocean Building.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG STENOGrapher who will work cheap. Address 2727 Dearborn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STEnographer with firm in large office building for half of day, at nominal salary and privilege of using the typewriter balance of day. Address T 38, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO travel for some reliable firm; well recommended; good salesman. Address T 82, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PRACTICAL YOUNG man wants position as cutter in tailoring establishment; would go in country. T 41, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL FLORIST and gardener, 32 years of age; good references; mushroom growing a specialty. Address T 6, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE EXPERIENCED in the building business as foreman of carpentry or general assistant in clerical and mechanical departments; competent to figure. J., 55 Pearce-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR BY young man of 25; satisfactory reference guaranteed. Address T 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION WHERE I CAN work myself up. Address S D 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MEMBER OF G. A. R. will pay $10 to any person securing him a job as night watchman. Address T 13, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY WISHES a position as clerk in a bakery, with experience. Address 342 Clybourn-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—HIGH CLASS FRENCH modiste in families by the day; dinner and ball gowns a specialty; or would manage dressmaking parlors; $3 per day. S. B., 229 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST, willing, respectable girl to do second work or general housework. Call for two days at 31 North Wells-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY competent German girl; good references. Call in store, 3339 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress in a private family. 117 Sibley-st., 2d flat; no cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson as cook and laundress. 2632 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FAMILY OF TWO BY woman, well experienced; wages $2.50. Address T 123, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO UNderstands the business as housekeeper for an invalid lady or a widower. Address T 61, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AMERIcan woman as housekeeper in private family. Best references. Address T 56, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRY WORK TAKEN home; please call or address 11 Larrabee-st. MRS. S. S.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID BY A young woman from New York; understands dressmaking, fine sewer, good packer. Best of reference. 416 Herndon-st., Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COMpanion or to wait upon invalid; good reader and writer. Call at or address 337 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY A competent young American. References. 3454 Indiana-av., first floor.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WELL POSTED IN real-estate office work; must have good references. Address T 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Clerical Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 16, OF GOOD address and quick at figures, to learn the cutlery and sporting goods business; a German preferred who has had some experience in a store; reference required. Address T 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE of bookkeeping, good writer, correct at figuring; salary $8 per week at start; give experience and references in own handwriting. Address T 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST BUYER and shipping clerk, general merchandise; state age and wages wanted. Address T 43, Tribune.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A1 TEA AND COFFEE SALESMAN with $1,000 to manage department in wholesale and retail house. Address T 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—SPECIALTY SALESMAN FOR THE city by a reliable house to sell a strictly first-class baking powder, largely known and advertised; one who has recently sold the trade preferred; state age, experience, average sales, and give references; a good position for a capable man. R 67, Tribune.

Barns.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, STRONG, BRIGHT, active boy of about 15, for office work; must write good hand; wages $3 per week to begin with. Address, in own handwriting, T 1, Tribune office.

Designers.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Bouton Foundry Co., 394 Winter-st.

Trades.

WANTED—STOVE-PLATE MOLDERS AND young men to learn the trade; steady work during the entire year. Apply at Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s Works at Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JAPANNER; ONE who can do striping. Address Fort Wayne Electric Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A CUTTER FOR A MILWAUKEE merchant tailoring establishment; German preferred. Call at MAGNUS GOODMAN & BROS., 181 Monroe-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; GOOD REFERENCE required. Call at 104 S. Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GENTS AND LADIES TO LEARN TO color photographs; any one taught in one hour free; no glass used; no canvassing; $30 weekly. IRVING B. SNEEL, patentee, 184 N. Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS. DROP ALL TRASH. $7 up daily. Circulars free. T. JONES, 7 Murray st., New York.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitors. Call before 10. Room 43, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN TO HANDLE machines in the city or country; good pay. 308, 112 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT MARKET MAN AT 3000 Archer-av.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR MERCHANT tailoring business; good commissions paid; references required. Address T 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH STORE AND HOUSE routes, North Side, for a specialty; big money. Address T 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OF BUSINESS ABILITY TO represent us; goods sold to banks, corporations, and business firms; this is a splendid opportunity for a man with $25. Address, with stamps, PRIOR BROS., Hinsdale, Ill.

WANTED—CRAYON PORTRAIT ARTISTS. Manhattan Picture House, Rooms 11, 12, and 13 Jacobs' Clark-st. Theater Bldg., cor. Clark and Kenzie.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED MAN to conduct steam laundry business; good salary to right party. Address A E 105, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH STORE AND HOUSE routes, North Side, for a specialty; big money. Address T 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 15 TO 16 YEARS OLD, to learn business; must be strong and willing, live with parents, and furnish references. YALE & COWNE, mnfy., 154 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY BOOKKEEPER. Room 37, 228 La Salle-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter of experience; permanent position. Address T 25, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO DINNER WAITRESSES AND one dishwasher. SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL, GERMAN, in small American family. 3301 Forest-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SEWING and to assist in second work; must furnish satisfactory references. 3741 Grand-blvd.

WANTED—380 WEST ADAMS-ST., GIRL FOR general housework.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD. 4343 Lake-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY LADY WHO HAS A FEW hours to spare every day will find a paying position by calling at 377 W. Polk-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE WOMEN IN SMALL towns to form clubs and solicit orders for teas, spices, and baking powder. W. W. THOMAS, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—IMMEDIATELY—TO SELL NEW ADvertising device to merchants; splendid employment; steady work; inclose stamp. Arc T. Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS—INTELLIGENT men without employment can get steady position and good pay. Experience not necessary. Address T 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR BOTH SIDES OF THE Tariff Question, by the world's leading men, Gladstone, McKinley, Mills, Blaine, Sherman, Carnegie, Breckinridge, Morrill, and others. Send 25 cents for prospectus, terms, territory, etc.; one agent sold 18 copies yesterday to leading citizens, another 10 in one shop during noon hour, and earned over $25 before night. The people want it. A. PENISTON & CO., 338 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SEND FOR THE DAISY Knife and Scissors Sharpener; guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded; sells at sight; popular price; territory free. Apply at once, Bradford Co., 27 School-st., Boston, Mass.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of reference. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 322.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. DE MARS, A FRIEND TO THE POOR; DIseases of all kinds treated; consultation free; over Woolf clothing store, Rooms 229 and 230.

FREE SAMPLE BOX W. B. TROCHES, WHICH cure enuresis (weak bladder) in children or adults; inclose 10c stamps. W. B. Troche Co., P.-O. Box 577, Chicago.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle.

GRAVEL AND CEMENT ROOFING—OLD ROOFS repaired; all work guaranteed; now is the time to prepare for winter; estimates free. JNO. N. COFFIN, 5 Wabash-av., 5th floor.

MACHINERY.

MACHINE SHOP FROM OHIO, JUST ARRIVED; Niles shaper, boring and turning mill, slotter, twenty engine lathes, ten iron planers, drills; first-class; half price. W. A. JAMES & CO., 373 and 375 S. Canal-st.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at our works on North Branch; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 304 DEARBORN-ST.—ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—OAK DESK, CURTAIN TOP, USED but short time; also chairs, lounge, and gas-fixtures; cheap if taken at once. Room 31, 25 Adams-st., before noon.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSES—

SOUTH SIDE.

Calumet-av., near 34th-st., 12 rooms	$15,000
Michigan-av., near 14th-st., 20 rooms	35,000
Michigan-av., near 16th-st., 15 rooms	37,500
Cornell-av., near 55th-st., 11 rooms	18,000
Rosalie-court, near 59th-st., 9 rooms	14,000
S. Park-av., near 32d-st., 10 rooms	18,500
Ellis-av., near 35th-st., 9 rooms	15,000
Calumet-av., near 32d-st., 12 rooms	12,500
Indiana-av., near 46th-st., 10 rooms	12,000
Calumet-av., near 33d-st., 9 rooms	10,000
Prairie-av., near 45th-st., 10 rooms	12,000
Ray-st., near Prairie-av., 12 rooms	12,500
Cornell-av., near 53d-st., 10 rooms	12,500
Wabash-av., near 32d-st., 12 rooms	20,000
Oakwood-blvd., 10 rooms	11,500
Oakwood-blvd., 11 rooms	11,000
Calumet-av., near 33d-st., 11 rooms	19,000
Lake-av., near 44th-st., 10 rooms	14,000
Michigan-av., near 31st-st., 12 rooms	20,000
Oakenwald-av., near 44th-sts, 9 rooms	11,500
East End-av.	28,000
Lake Park-av., near 29th-st., 10 rooms	11,000
Ellis-av., near 39th-st., 10 rooms	15,000
Indiana-av., near 29th-st., 10 rooms	10,000
Forest-av., near 32d-st., 11 rooms	12,000
Groveland-av., near 33d-st., 9 rooms	12,500
Prairie-av., near 30th-st., 12 rooms	16,000
Indiana-av., near 28th-st., 10 rooms	16,500
Ellis-av., near 54th-st., 10 rooms	12,500
Michigan-av., near 59th-st., 8 rooms	9,200
Lake-av., near 44th-st., 9 rooms	9,500
Vincennes-av., near 38th-st., 9 rooms	9,000
Ray-st., No. 36, 10 rooms	9,000

WEST SIDE.

Loomis-st., 10 rooms	$14,500
Loomis-st., 11 rooms	8,000
Washington-blvd., 12 rooms	25,000
Washington-blvd., near park, 10 rooms	20,000
Loomis-st., corner, 12 rooms	10,000
Warren-av., lot 30 feet, 10 rooms	12,000
Washington-blvd., 10 rooms	10,000
W. Jackson-st., 11 rooms	10,000
Warren-av., stone front, 9 rooms	8,000
Walnut-st., near park, 9 rooms	6,500
Walnut-st., near park, 9 rooms	8,500
Spaulding-av., brick, 9 rooms	5,000
Campbell Park, 7 rooms	6,500
Congress-st., 9 rooms	7,500
S. Paulina-st., 9 rooms	5,000
S. Paulina-st., 7 rooms	4,000
W. Jackson-st., 14 rooms	25,000
S. Leavitt-st., 14 rooms	20,000
Washington-blvd., 12 rooms	25,000

NORTH SIDE.

Frederick-st., lot 35 feet, 10 rooms	$12,000
La Salle-av., 12 rooms	12,000
St. James-pl., 10 rooms	14,000
St. James-pl., 12 rooms	19,000

These are all modern houses and it will pay you to investigate if you want a good house.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INCOME BEARING PROPERTY.

41st-st., near Vincennes-av., 2 flats, 6 and 7 r.; rents $840	$8,750
Lake-av., near 45th-st.; rent $1,260	12,500
Cottage Grove-av., 25 flats; rent $5,200	45,000
South Side, very choice; rent $7,500; price	75,000
Wallace-st., near 78th-st.	9,200
Forest-av., near 32d, 3 flats, rent $1,440	15,000
Vincennes-av., near 35th, rent $840	10,000
Forest-av., near 36th, rent $840	8,300
42d-st., near Drexel-blvd., rent $840	8,500
State-st., near 55th, new	15,000
School-st., near 53d, rent $636	6,000
Dearborn-st., near 22d, rent $1,500	15,000
Butterfield-st., near 29th, rent $600	5,000

NORTH SIDE.

N. Halsted-st., rent $1,020	$10,000
N. Clark-st., rent $5,808	50,000
Dearborn-av., rent $2,880	25,000
N. Wells-st., rent $3,714	40,000
N. Clark-st., rent $10,026	100,000

WEST SIDE.

Western-av., store and flat, rent $720, price	$8,500
Wilcox-av., 4 flats, rent $1,620	18,500
W. 14th-st., 2 stores and 3 flats, rent $1,380	11,000
Artesian-av., 2 flats, rent $400	3,700
W. Harrison-st., 3 stores, 9 flats, rent $2,800	30,000
Cornell-st., 3 flats, rent $660	7,500
De Kalb-st., 2 flats, rent $60	6,000
Green-st., 6 flats, rent $1,200	13,000
Sangamon-st., 3 flats, rent $960	10,000
Oakley-av., 6 flats, rent $1,920	19,000

BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— TEL. 2966.

CHICAGO
REAL-ESTATE & INVESTMENT COMPANY,
108 DEARBORN-ST.,
COR. WASHINGTON. MAIN FLOOR.
JOHN R. TOWLE. EDWARD B. SPRINGER.
GEORGE J. M. PORTER.
OLIVER P. STODDARD. W. B. SHARP.

$1,000,000.00 OFFERED FOR 100 ACRES just south of JACKSON PARK. This offer puts a price of OVER $40.00 PER FT. on the entire frontage in this tract. The SOUTH SHORE SUBDIVISION joins this TACT, and in it WE are offering choice frontage AT $50.00 PER FT. and upwards. Prices include all improvements. MACADAMIZED STREETS, STONE SIDEWALKS, SEWER, WATER, AND DOUBLE ROWS OF TREES. DON'T DELAY, but buy NOW this choice frontage at about acre prices. Every foot of this property will bring from $100.00 to $200.00 PER FT. IN ONE YEAR. Our present prices are really BELOW THE MARKET. BUY AT ONCE IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY.

FOR SALE—

Facts concerning the
DOUGLAS BOULEVARD SYNDICATE.
The property which they are about to purchase is nearer to the heart of the city than any other subdivision now on the market.
It is one block from three SUBURBAN RAILROADS.
It is three blocks from STREET-CARS.
It is three blocks from PAVED STREETS.
It has a large frontage on DOUGLAS-BLVD., on which $1,000,000 will be expended within the next two years.
It is two blocks from 5-STORY BRICK BUILDINGS.
It is in the immediate vicinity of seven of the largest manufacturing establishments in the world.
It is NOT on the open prairie.
It is NOT in the marsh.
IT IS RIGHT IN TOWN.
It is high and dry.
Shares are only $500 each, and each share represents a full-sized lot with streets and sidewalks.
LARGE PREMIUMS WILL BE DIVIDED.
By joining the Association you save the subdivider's profit.
You cannot buy adjoining lots at retail for double the money.
The terms of payment are very easy.
For further particulars apply to
FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Atlantic-st., near Garfield-blvd., house for $2,600.
Bowen-av., 8-room houses for $5,000 each.
Berkeley-av., stone-front houses, $7,500 to $15,000.
Butterfield-st., between 56th and 57th-sts., six-room house, $2,700.
Champlain-av. houses, $5,000 to $7,500.
Cottage Grove-av. corner, south of 39th-st., $12,000.
Evans-av. houses, $4,000 to $7,500 each.
Gordon-st. corner, 150x125 ft., with two six-room houses, near 43d-st. and C. & E. I. R. R., $6,000.
Oak Park residence, 8 rooms, lot 66x198 ft., $6,000.
Star-av., between 63d and 64th-sts., two blocks from Jackson Park, 8-room modern house, lot 38x168 ft., $8,000.
Johnson-place, near 37th-st., $4,000.
Jackson-av. flats, near 54th-st., $6,500.
Lake-av., between 54th and 55th-sts., 50x124 ft., $260 per foot.
Lake and Oakenwald-avs., between 43d and 51st-sts., $8,000 to $15,000.
Englewood houses, $2,600 to $6,500.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

Vincennes-av., corner 70th-st.	$40 ft.
Jackson-av., near 56th-st.	85 ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 62d-st.	200 ft.
500 feet in Constance	Cheap
50 feet in Edgewater	Bargain
So. Chicago-av., near 67th-st.	$55 ft.
So. Chicago-av., near Cottage Grove	65 ft.
So. Chicago-av., near Madison-av.	50 ft.
Cornell-av., near 51st-st.	125 ft.

F. W. BALSMYDER, 403 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—
STATE-ST. FRONTAGE.
70x170,
Near Fifteenth-st.
$50,000.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate. DUTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—DON'T YOU SEE IT? Only $950 for CHOICE lot PRAIRIE-AV., between 68th and 69th-sts.; lot 25x178. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—FEE LEASED FOR 99 years, with new improvements, 6 per cent income $25,000; will pay commission. Address H. B. C., P.-O. Box 558.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONLY $475; $10 MONTHLY; INside city limits; only a few left; send for plat. GEO. G. GOODMAN, 115 Monroe-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—R. B. COOPER, 89 MADISON-ST. R. 18.
Grand Crossing, near 74th-st., bunch of 24 lots.
Grand Crossing, near 79th-st., bunch of 9 lots.
55th-st., near South Park Station, 50 ft.; a bargain.
55th-st., n. w. corner Washington-av.
55th-st., s. e. corner Ellis-av., 97 feet.
55th-st.-blvd., corner Wright-st., 47 feet.
Wabash-av., corner 44th-st.
Wabash-av., near 48th-st., east front, 50 ft.
Grand Crossing, near 74th-st., 4 cottages; cheap.
MODERN RESIDENCES.
Greenwood-av., 10-room modern house, $7,000.
Evans-av., near 47th, 10-room modern house, $8,000.
Vincennes-av., near 47th, 2-story flats, $6,000.
Vincennes-av., near 41st, 9-room modern house, $8,000.
Rhodes-av., near 33d, 8-room modern house, $8,000.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV., opposite Havlin's Theater, 25x168, with first-class 3-story and basement stone-front improvement.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 12th-st., 20x130 ft., with frame improvement; cheap.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 16th-st., 26½ ft., with substantial stone-front improvement.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 31st-st., 25x168, with basement brick house. Bargain.
PECK-COURT, near State-st., 42½ ft., with 4-story brick improvement.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FRAME HOUSE, WITH BARN, near 35th-st. and Dearborn, for only $4,000; income of property $480 a year; a decided bargain.
A 16-room house (brick), bet. 34th and 35th, Dearborn-st., for $5,500; $600 rent per year and more by spring.
TWO 7-room houses on lot 25x125 Butterfield-st., bet. 34th and 35th, for $3,500; rent $400 a year.
TWO 5-room cottages on alley, lot 25x125, bet. 35th and 36th-sts., Portland-av., for $3,000; income $300 per year.
A 12-room house, brick and frame, income $420, for only $3,600. For these bargains call at 3434 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—$30,000—FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, 14 rooms, bath-room floored and wainscoted with marble; plumbing of finest quality; stable for three horses and cow. N. W. corner Lake-av. and 37th-st. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
BOULEVARD-PLACE.
Between Grand-blvd. and Vincennes-av., the only lot for sale $10 per foot under market; must be sold this week.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., N. E. COR. 33D-ST.—Large brick house; in good order; all conveniences; good brick barn; lot 50 feet front; at a bargain if taken quick. E. R. DEYOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,360.
INDIANA-AV., NEAR 50TH-ST.,
50x125, $97.50 per foot.
A very fine lot.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.; 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CENTRAL CHICAgo property—Large six-story and basement brick and stone office building on a prominent corner near the Board of Trade; well rented and a growing property; price $175,000; one-third will be taken in unimproved property; balance one-half cash and one-half one, two, and three years at 6 per cent. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1855.
BEAUTIFUL CORNER.
Langley av. and 50th-st.
100x115. $115 per foot.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.; 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LATEST STYLE MODern dwelling, 12 rooms, in one of the finest locations on the South Side, price, $11,500; this is a good opportunity to purchase as the owner is very anxious to sell. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,487.
A CORNER BARGAIN,
Michigan-av. and 73d-st.,
$40 per foot.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.; 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 24TH, CHOICE vacant lot; $400 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT TEN-ROOM houses—South Side, near cable cars, Illinois Central trains, Board of Trade trains, and charming Drexel-boulevard; all improvements in the houses, and streets are beautifully improved and paid for; price, $7,500 and upwards; terms, $2,000 or more cash and balance on easy payments and long time. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS, Room 32 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER; FINE LOCATION FOR saloon; S. E. corner 39th and Daly; 51x122 feet; only $1,800. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1,075 FEET ON COTTAGE GROVE-av. and about 5,000 feet east. J. D. VANDERCOOK, exclusive agent, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1373.
Vincennes-av., near 46th.
50x150, $130 per foot.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—40 feet on Wabash-av., north of Eldredge-court; $2,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT ON STATE-ST., NR. 43d, 64 feet frontage, with frame improvements; price $21,000; rents $1,800. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BELOW VALUE, ARCHER-AV., near 36th and Leavitt, 50x118, and two lots in rear; 60 ft. front on Leavitt-st., all for $3,500. FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER, Bankers, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV., near 31st-st., elegant modern green stone front house, $16,000.
RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $6,500.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $11,000.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LA GRANGE,
27 MINUTES FROM CHICAGO
ON THE C., B. AND Q. R. R.
42 TRAINS DAILY.

The Kensington addition is attracting the attention of very many who are looking for homes or investment. All who have investigated have been surprised to find La Grange such a beautiful town, possessing the city conveniences of sewers, water, electric light, society, churches, schools, club-house, and all that goes to make a desirable place for a home or investment.

In the Kensington Addition 258 lots, 50x133, offer an opportunity for every one to secure an investment which will steadily grow in value.

Call for tickets and particulars.
PRATT & ELY, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
We have all the choicest corners in the
GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS SUBDIVISION,
Fronting 12th-st. and 48th-st.
Call at once for prices before they are advanced.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st. and 1973 W. Madison-st. Tel. 630.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS.
Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
126 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2737.
208 ft. on railroads by 637 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years.
Also many other desirable locations. Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY LOTS.
PARK-AV., NEAR 41ST-ST.
EASY PAYMENTS.
$1,000.
F. S. TYRRELL'S SUBDIVISION.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
No. 148 West Harrison-st., near Jefferson-st.; 25x100, with frame and brick improvements; $9,000.
Exclusive agent.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Telephone 630.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—DESIRABLE FACTORY SITE—
EWING-ST., NEAR HALSTED.
Lot 50x103 to 18-foot alley; frame improvements; rents for $74 a month; price, $7,500. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NO. 688 FULTON-ST. PRICE $4,500. Nine room frame house, 30x125 feet. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
BY D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.
The property on Madison, between 40th and 42d-sts., is now on the market; a good deal of it is already sold; if you want a good investment, either to improve or speculate on, call and see us; prices reasonable until March 1.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE—
Several pieces of West Side property paying well for business property down town worth from $50,000 to $150,000; pay difference or assume or will take A No. 1 vacant. What have you to offer? Prefer to deal with owners. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 630. 171 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—MORGAN-ST., NEAR MONROE-ST.
Lot 40x125; frame improvements.
Only $6,500.
$2,500 cash. CHEAP AT $8,000.
GOOD FOR TODAY ONLY.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MONROE-ST.,
Near Western-av., a good 2-flat building, paying 9 per cent; lot 27 ft. wide; price $5,000.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
BY D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.
Madison-st., near 42d, 50 ft.; $90 per foot.
Madison-st., near 44th, 50 ft.; $80 per foot.
Garfield-blvd., near 12th-st., 25x140; price $1,500; ½ cash.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NEW TWO-STORY modern frame house, brick basement, two distinct flats, with lot 25x125; Park-av. and 41st-st., at a bargain. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—865 S. HALSTED-ST., $4,250; ONLY 75 feet south of 22d-st., 25 feet of ground and building; cheap at $200 per foot. GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN — MAPLEwood-av., near Lake-st., lot 48x125, with four frame flats rented to pay nearly 14 per cent on the investment, $5,500; only $3,000 cash required. EDWARDS, EAKER & CO., 110 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., BETWEEN Ridgeland and Harlem-avs.; lots 25 ft. and over or entire block frontage, as desired; the opening of the electric street-car-line passing this property will rapidly advance values; buy now and get benefit; investigation invited. A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
WALNUT-ST., Nos. 741 and 745, near Albany-av., new 10-room brick houses, modern, with all conveniences, including furnace; price $4,800. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
CARPENTER-ST., NEAR MADISON.
New four-story flat building; all rented until May 1, 1892. Paying 10 per cent net. Price $25,000.
Or will trade for unimproved lots well located.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 844 NOBLE-ST., rented at $63 per month; price $6,300. H. FELSENTHAL, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep on Lumber-st., between 17th and 18th-sts. G. F. SHIPPLY, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Address Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON WEST SIDE now renting for 10 per cent of price asked; a bargain. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN ON TERMS TO SUIT. $3,000 will purchase 3-story brick, 1155 Grenshaw-st. $4,300 will purchase brick store and flat, 435 So. Western-av.
$2,400 will purchase brick cottage, 1156 Harvard-st. Inquire 125 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—100 FT., VACANT, S. F., WASHINGton-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park, fine improvements both sides; will divide. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2737.

FOR SALE — CENTRAL PROPERTY—75X130 ON Desplaines, near Adams; improved; a fine investment for a capitalist. FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER, Bankers, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR 12TH AND 46TH-STS., $400 to $1,200.
Lots at South Oak Park, Wisconsin Central R. R., $350; 10 per cent cash, balance $5 monthly.
Lot 38 feet, south front, Washburne-av. (paved), $1,600.
Shares in Douglas-blvd. Land Association, $500.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER, 189 Randolph-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CORNER BARGAINS—COLORADO and 44th, $47.50; Central Park-blvd. and Flournoy, $50; Kedzie and Taylor, $40; Hamlin and Ohio, $40; Walnut and Sacramento, $100; Colorado and Lawndale, $120; Harrison and Genesee, $65; Flournoy and Lawndale, $48; Central Park and Flournoy, $50. J. T. SUTOR, 1254 Madison and 130 La Salle.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st., and all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1973 W. Madison-st. Open Sundays. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 630.

FOR SALE — BARGAIN — 12TH-ST., 3-STORY brick, store, hall, and flat; rent $140 per month; also 3-story brick flat South Wood-st., 25 foot lot, $6,900. HUGHES, 783 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR ELIZABETH, 2-story brick store, with deep lot; $7,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 205 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Finely improved business corner on Clark-st., south of Lincoln Park, 73x150; steam heat, laundry, cement floors, etc. A safe, sure, and permanent investment, and pays over 10 per cent. Price $100,000.
ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER, Exclusive Agents, 167 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON FREMONT-ST. AND 25 feet on Dayton-st., between Garfield and Webster-avs. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Cottage Grove-av., near 65th-st., 100 ft.; will sell for $10 per ft. cheaper than anything else offered.
Cottage Grove-av., near 93d-st., 100 ft. below value.
63d-st., corner nr. Cottage Grove-av., 55 ft.; $125 per ft.
65th-st., nr. Cottage Grove-av., 4 lots, s. f., $45 per ft.
Midway-plaisance, bet. Cottage Grove and Drexel; $225 per ft.
Kimbark-av., nr. Midway-plaisance, very choice residence property, in lots 50x180, $125 per ft.
57th-st., corner, nr. Jackson Park, $150 per ft.
Vincennes-av., nr. 46th-st., 50x150; choice and cheap.
Forrestville-av., nr. 45th-st., 50 ft.; street improved.
Drexel-av., nr. 53d-st., 50 or 100 ft.
Jackson-av., nr. 53d-st., 50 or 100 ft.
South Chicago-av., corner triangle, 104x147; cheap.
Other bargains too numerous to advertise.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av., Tel. 10,067. City office, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111.

FOR SALE—
DO YOU KNOW THAT WE HAVE SOME VERY CHOICE BARGAINS TO OFFER IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF JACKSON PARK, THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR SITE? CALL AND SEE OUR LIST BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THAT SECTION.
BRYANT, SMITH & CO., 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHAMPLAIN-AV., NEAR 47TH-ST., AN elegant two-story flat of 6 and 7 large, light, and airy rooms each, with all conveniences; large, light bath-rooms, first-class plumbing throughout, splendid furnace for each flat; lot 25x125; all in perfect order. For a short time for the low price of $6,500, which is a great bargain and will easily net 10 per cent. This property now rents for $60 a month. WARREN F. PITNEY, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV. AND 69TH-ST. ... $110

Corner Madison-av. and 69th-place	100
Corner Madison-av. and 73d-st.	50
69th-st., south front, near Stony Island-av.	90
Adams-av., north of 69th-st.	20
S. W. corner of Evans-av. and 68th-st.	52
46th-st., south front, near Champlain-av.	85
Vincennes-av., near 65th-st., east front	42
N. E. corner of Evans-av. and 78th-st.	30

MUSSENDEN & SAYLER, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
GREAT BARGAIN.
1,200X125. PRICE $20 PER FT.
⅓ CASH; BALANCE 1, 2, AND 3 YEARS.
300 FEET ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV. 300 FEET ON STORMS-AV., AND 300 FEET ON DREXEL-AV. INCLUDES CORNERS. THIS PROPERTY IS NORTH OF 87TH-ST.
NESSLER & LEACH, 405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN. BARGAIN.
LANGLEY-AV., near 47th-st., 25x125, with all street improvements, including stone sidewalks; $100.
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., near 46th-st., 25x130; $32.50 per foot.
DREXEL-AV., just south of 63d-st., 50x125; $75.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 540.
A VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT.
DREXEL-AV., NEAR 62D-ST.
50x132; $75 per foot.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY 500 FT. FROM JACKSON PARK, on 61st-st.; south front, 60 ft., at $110; cheapest bargain in the neighborhood; sewer, water, and gas in; fine improvements surrounding; investigate at once. BRYANT, SMITH & CO., 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK—
Cottage Grove-av., near 92d-st., 50x165 ... $1,900
ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SACRIFICE MY 96 FEET ON Cottage Grove-av., near 55th-st., for a quick sale. A bargain for some one. Address T 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 454.
ELLIS-AV., NEAR 37TH.
Fine modern house with a very large lot (132x173) for $30,000.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.; 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—63D-ST., NEAR STONY-ISLAND-AV.,
50x150 feet.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN PARK—
Woodlawn-av., near 65th-st., 100x165 ... $75
Stony Island-blvd., near 67th-st., e. f., 100x213 ... $250
ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW BARGAINS ON 69TH-ST., 69th-place, 70th-st., and Stony Island-av., in the non-prohibition district, adjacent to World's Fair site. W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST your money; buy stock in the World's Fair Site Land Association; $125 secures one share in this enterprise. STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agents, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR PLAISANCE, 50X170 at $100.
Ellis-av., near 62d-st., 100x170, at $80.
Drexel-av., near 62d-st., 100x170, at $75.
Oglesby-av., near Plaisance, 100x170, at $115.
N. e. cor. Oglesby-av. and 63d-st., 200x183, at $110.
47th-st., near Vincennes-av., 50 ft., at $140.
63d-st., cor. Madison-st., 150x90, at $250.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS—FINEST CORNER at Dauphin Park, at junction of electric road, n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 93d-st.; will go to $100 per ft. before June; 98x150; $75 ft. ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INVEST $125 TODAY, TAKE OUT July 1 $500. This is what the members of the World's Fair Site Land Association propose to do; 200 of the 250 shares of stock already subscribed. Don't fail to grasp this opportunity. Call and investigate. STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agents, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KIMBARK-AV., NEAR 58TH-ST., east front, two-story frame; nine rooms; lot 25x180; $3,250. WARREN F. PITNEY, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP IT UP QUICK IF YOU WANT a bargain. 50 feet on Hope-av. and 50 feet on Grace-av., only 150 feet south of 63d-st.; take them at $100 per foot; this is $25 under value. MOODY & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—
120x160 ft., Calumet-av., corner 82d-st., $25.
100x160 ft., Indiana-av., corner 81st-st., $25.
175x160 ft., Prairie-av., near 84th-st., $20.
MIZE, BROS., 149 La Salle-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE — LAKE-AV., NEAR HYDE PARK Hotel, choice lot, $25 below market. 600 feet near Washington Park, $65. B. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER 46TH-ST., EAST OF GRAND boul., for $100 a ft. if taken at once. THOMPSON & BRANDENBURG, (successors to C. H. Thompson & Co.), 306 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
300 FEET FRONTAGE.
Cor. Indiana, north of 50th-st.
Great bargain.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—
COR. OAKENWALD-AV. AND 40TH-ST.
55x95.
Three-story, new, modern brick house of 10 rooms; will trade for good city unimproved.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK BARGAINS—
S. W. cor. 69th-st. and Jefferson-av., 34x125, at $125.
N. W. cor. 69th-place and Adams-av., 50.5x125, at $110.
N. W. cor. 69th-place and Jefferson-av., 50x125 ft., at $110.
69th-place, n. f., 211 feet west of Stony Island-av., 25x125 feet at $85.
Avenue A, near 70th-st., 77x161, at $65.
67th-st., near Stony Island-av., 100x125 feet, at $200.
Avenue B, near 69th-st., 50x162 feet, at $65.
Stony Island-av., near 69th-st., 50x213 feet, at $200.
N. W. cor. Palmer-av. and 70th-st., 200x179, at $48.
Call for list south of the park, near the Water-Works. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN.
CALUMET-AV.
50X160, E. F., NORTH OF 80TH-ST., $30.
75X160, W. F., BET. 80TH AND 81ST-STS., $75.
PRICE GOOD FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
NESSLER & LEACH, 405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—
100 FEET ON 46TH-ST.,
East of Grand-boulevard.
$100 per foot. Street to be improved.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—IS $25 CHEAP FOR STONE SIDE walked property just south of Jackson Park? I have some choice. SIDNEY B. KNOX, Owner, 175 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1000.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ONLY $950 FOR CHOICE lot PRAIRIE-AV., between 68th and 69th-sts.; lot 25x178. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., Main floor.

FOR SALE—
BELOW VALUE.
Ellis-av., 100x125, east front, near 64th-st.; improvements all in; only $72.50 per ft.; easy terms.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST., TWO-story flat, 6 and 7 rooms, lot 25x125; $5,300. WARREN F. PITNEY, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV.,
Near 61st-st.; a great bargain; 50 or 100 ft.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE LAND ASSOCIATION
250 SHARES STOCK—$500 EACH!!!
250 SHARES STOCK—$500 EACH!!!!!!
250 SHARES STOCK—$500 EACH!!!!!!!!!

This Association is being formed to purchase 10 ACRES of ground within THREE BLOCKS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.
This property lies at the northeast corner of 71ST-ST. AND STONY ISLAND-AV. HERE IS THE OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS TO MAKE A GOOD, SAFE INVESTMENT; $225 PAID DOWN ON EACH SHARE SUBSCRIBED.
This Association is formed on the mutual plan. One share of stock will realize as much profit in proportion as 50 shares. THE MEMBERS of this Association are the ones that will realize on the investment. This Association is not one of the wild cat schemes of real estate speculators, but is an association being formed and managed by BUSINESS-MEN of this city and Saginaw, Mich.
The officers of this Association are prepared to vouch for and substantiate the following statement of facts:
Property has sold on STONY ISLAND-AV. FOR $250 a foot during the last week within a block of this property.
Property just north of this is held at $350 to $500 per foot.
THIS ASSOCIATION IS BUYING THEIRS FOR ONLY $70 A FOOT.
Investors in this enterprise will realize 100% without question.
This is a strong statement but facts will bear it out and the STRONGEST ARGUMENT THAT CAN BE USED IN IT'S FAVOR IS THAT OVER $90,000.00 HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED TO THIS VENTURE WITHIN 10 DAYS.
Information will be cheerfully given by any of the officers of this association, or at the office of the agents.
E. B. LATHROP, Treasurer, Cashier Nat. Bk. of America.
HAROLD STURGES, Secretary.
ERNEST S. SLAWSON, Saginaw, Mich.
FRANK S. BETZ, Chicago.
DAVID E. SLAWSON, Saginaw, Mich.,
Board of Managers.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agts., 153 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY HARRISON BROTHERS, Tel. 5,112. 121 LA SALLE-ST.
JACKSON PARK INVESTMENTS.
(5,121)—Edgerton-av., s. of 60th-st., e. f., 100x200.
(4,991)—Grace-av., s. of 63d-st., e. f., 50x190.
(4,993)—Grace-av., n. of Jackson Park terrace, e. f., 110x100.
(4,997)—Grace-av., corner, n. of 65th-st., e. f., 100x100.
(5,041)—Hope-av., n. of Jackson Park terrace, 110x90.
(5,045)—Hope-av., s. of 63d-st., w. f., 125x85.
(5,111)—Jackson Park terrace, near Stony Island-blvd., 40x125.
(5,033)—Robertson-av., near Star, s. f., 74x60.
(5,103)—Star-av., s. of Robertson, n. f., 54x60.
(5,191)—Ridge-av., n. of 65th terrace, w. f., 50x75.
(4,894)—63d-st., corner of Grace-av., 150x50.
(5,053)—64th-st., w. of Grace-av., s. f., 50x100.
(5,055)—64th-st., cor. near Stony Island-blvd., 182x125.

FOR SALE—
STONY ISLAND-AV.,
Between 69th and 70th.
CORNERS AND INSIDE LOTS.
W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Bunch of 46 lots at
FERNWOOD
at acre prices; choice property; near station; sidewalks, streets, and shade-trees already in. Will sell all or half. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
4536 LAKE-AV.
NEW MODERN RESIDENCE.
Two three-story rock-faced fronts, stone steps, etc., hardwood finish, handsome mantels, recess, side boards, butler's pantry, electric bells and lighting; containing 10 rooms; lots 27x180; unusually well built. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 681.
CHOICE SOUTH SIDE FLAT.
LAKE-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.
Paying over 10 per cent.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN.
LUCIEN-AV., BET. 85TH AND 86TH-STS.
175x125 ft.; will divide. Price, $10 per ft.
Within two blocks, CONSTANCE STATION.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—TWO LOTS AT DAUphin Park; small cash payt., bal. monthly. Address T 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
GAZE AT THESE BARGAINS!
S. e. cor. of Baldwin-av. and 74th-st., 86 ft. at $40 per ft.; cheapest thing north of 75th-st.
Coles-av., near 72d-st., 50x180 ft., w. f., at $45 per ft.
Elizabeth-av., near 79th-st., 40 ft., at $25.
Jackson-av., near 55th-st., e. f., 72 ft., at $90.
Luella-av., near 73d-st., 100 ft., at $50.
Luella-av., near 75th-st., 50 ft., at $35.
Paxton-av., near 76th-st., 50 ft., at $30.
BRYANT SMITH & CO., 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVARD, NEAR 45TH-st., 100x250 to 24-ft. alley; if you want a first-class residence lot please look at this. E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUY SHARES IN THE WORLD'S Fair Site Land Association and double your money in 6 months. Call for plats. STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV. AND WABASH-AV. FRONTAGES
600x160. $30 per foot.
TWO CORNERS ON 83D-ST.
Terms, $5,000 cash; balance one and two years.
The adjoining property is held at from $35 to $50.
NESSLER & LEACH, 405 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOOK, ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 43d, handsome brick 7-r. new residence; only $4,300; $1,000 cash. GEO. G. GOODMAN, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE— MICHIGAN-AV.—
LOT 50x160 ... $200 per foot.
This is the cheapest east front lot on Michigan-av., north of 49th-st. NESSLER & LEACH, 405 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV. FRONTAGE—We have a long list fronting Jackson Park, including several corners, $300 to $700 per ft. Two special bargains (non-prohibition district) on Stony Island-av., bet. 67th and 71st-sts.; several pieces, including corners, one specially adapted for saloon, $200 per ft. and upwards. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— A GREAT BARGAIN;
Michigan-av., 78th to 79th-st.
LOT 600x160. $20 per foot.
NESSLER & LEACH, 405 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT $35 ON 79TH-ST., EAST OF Stony Island-av., 300 ft. SIDNEY B. KNOX, Owner, 175 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1000.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TAKE YOUR MAP of Chicago and look at 47th-st. and Archer-av.; to the south are the Grand Trunk shops and yards and Elsdon Station, where all trains stop; suburban service splendid. To the north are the yards and shops of the A., T. & S. F. This is the gateway to the Stickney tract. One branch of the great drainage channel must pass here. It will be a most important point. We have 72 lots in bunches of 12, corner 47th, Central Park-av. and Archer-av. Will sell the whole for $25,000, subject to $11,500, or each twelve for $4,000, subject to $2,000. Or will exchange for income-bearing property.
Telephone 2353.
J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW STOCK-YARDS LOTS—
$150 per lot.
Right in town. You can double your money.
You won't get another snap.
PERRY RUSSELL, R. 55, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHARMING HOME—
ROSALIE-COURT, NEAR SOUTH PARK STATION.
Two-story frame, on stone foundation; modern in every respect; lot 35x113.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—YALE-ST., NEAR 71ST, 40x182 ft., at $63; s. e. cor. Stewart-av., and 74th-st., 100x150 ft. at $65. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOUSE, NORMAL PARK; new and attractive; only $2,800; easy terms. F. L. LANGRIDGE & CO., 31st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER—ON THE NORTH SHORE.
Residence, business, and investment lots on streets with all improvements in and paid for. We own and represent property, both east and west of the railroad, near the depot and lake. Lowest prices. Easy terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Room 32, 187 to 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BELOW VALUE—ENGLEWOOD—15 lots, corner of 60th-st., two cottages, fronting east, on Wallace-st., Sherman, and Winter-sts. H. FELSENTHAL, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COR. OF LAFLIN AND 64TH, 57X125; a snap at $1,450. F. L. LANGRIDGE & CO., 31st and Cottage Grove-av.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON SEMINARY-AV., NEAR LAKE shore, 200 feet, for the low price of $110 per foot; really worth $125 a foot; owner is anxious to realize. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—HOUSES $3,000 TO $12,000; large lots; terms to suit.
CHOICE VACANT CORNER, 92x165; $5,000.
Vacant lots, 50x165; $1,300.
B. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 5 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 109 Dearborn-st.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AVONDALE—BELOW VALUE; 20 minutes' ride from center of town; 20 lots fronting on Elston, Kedzie, and Hammond-avs. H. FELSENTHAL, 108 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE PROPERTY—HOUSES, lots and acres. A few desirable places to rent; 42 daily trains, free tickets. C. W. PIERCE & CO., 164 La Salle-st. Room 24.

FOR SALE—A MODERN $6,500 SUBURBAN HOME, 30 minutes' on the Burlington R. R., for $4,000; snap. Address T 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN THE GROWING SUBURB, BRAINerd, new two-story brick building, store and flat; good opening for dry goods, drugs, or general store. Owner, 115 Dearborn-st., R. 37.

FOR SALE—220 FEET, NORTH EVANSTON, NEAR Sheridan-drive, $4,000. J. L. BENNETT & CO., Telephone 2353. 87 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—MODERN FRAME residence; great sacrifice; owner leaving city; 8 rooms; stone foundation; concrete cellar; $5,000, one down.
J. L. BENNETT & CO.,
81 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $10; payable $1 per week; no advance payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 81 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK-yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell soon; terms easy; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. R. HOGUE & CO., 171 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES LOCATED AT La Yergne, near depot, 35 trains daily on C., B. & Q. road; nine 12 minutes; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on ground floor; fine stone cellar; sewer; sidewalks, trees, and streets made; lot 50x125 to 16-foot alley; prices $3,250 and $3,500, on easy terms. For plans and full information call.
Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—6, 7, AND 8 ROOM HOUSES AT BERwyn on easy terms; 22 minutes' ride; macadamized streets; beautiful trees. Room 701, 167 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SMALL ACRE TRACTS AND bunches of lots; very desirable bargains; investigation invited, personally or by correspondence. Hall and Lafferty's, 54 acres, corner, 103x115 ft. Halsted, bet. 83d and 84th-sts., 1 acre. Loomis and 77th-sts., 5¾ acres. 77th and Green-sts., 2½ acres, 357½ ft. frontage. Sherman-st., near Hobey, 11 lots, 264 ft. frontage on 76th. Sherman-st., near Hobey, 4 lots, 2 acres. Wood-st., near 73d-st., 5 acres, 8 lots. Racine-st., bet. 91st and 92d-sts., 180 ft., w. front. Euclid Park, 11 lots, n. f. on O'Dell-place.
A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—10 ACRES—$1,200.

Only 9 miles from Court-House. Cheapest acre tract on market. Will retail quick at over 100 per cent profit.

SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st

FOR SALE—BY A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, ILLINOIS Bank Building, 115 Dearborn-st.
Halsted and 67th-sts., 5-acre block.
35th and Lafayette-sts., 4¼-acre block.
35th and Center-av., 5-acre block.
35th and Ladin-sts., 5-acre block.
35th and Ladin-sts., 4¼-acre block.
35th and Throop-sts., 4¼-acre block.
35th and Ladin, improved property at 6 per cent; must always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
111 La Salle-st.
Tel. 620.

WANTED—TO BORROW $20,000 ON NEW BRICK stores and flats, corner on West Side. Address T 21, Tribune office.

$5,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at 6 per cent without commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 59 Ashland Block.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $1,000 and upwards at 5½ and 6 per cent for a term of years, or will loan on small monthly payments to buy or build. The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 220 Opera-House Building.

$200,000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $20,000 and upward on Chicago real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; must be placed within two weeks. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 55 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Heyman Collateral Loan Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

BANKING—SMALL DEALERS WANTING DISCounts at legal rates call on
P. R. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, personal notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—MONEY TO loan upon second mortgages and any other good collaterals.
W. R. TRASHER,
103 Washington-st., Main Floor.

ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES Bought; loans made.
HODGE & KING,
Financial Agts., Room 70 Adams Exp. Bldg.

FOR SALE—MINEOLA CLUB SECURITIES—$15,000 first mortgage bonds (entire issue) of the Mineola Club of Fox Lake. These bonds are secured by trust deed, and are a first lien on the entire property of the club, worth $60,000; complete abstract, opinion of title, plans, etc., at my office.
J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 TO $5,000 FIRST MORTGAGE loans on Chicago real estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money in any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; SAME bought; $500 least transaction. Address P.O. Box 646.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 85 LA SALLE-ST., THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."

ADVANCES. LOANS

DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 85 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."

RELIABLE PARTIES WISHING $600 ON CHATtel mortgages very cheap from person not in loaning business address T 22, Tribune office.

WE WANT $5,000 TO $7,000 WITH WHICH TO INcrease a profitable and well-established business; have good security and can pay good interest. Address R 134, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN HAS SOME CAPITAL; WOULD loan small amounts on furniture, jewelry, etc.
CLARK, Room 18, 154 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS—
Choice corner on Oakwood-av.; a large corner, ripe for an elegant apartment house; sure to pay from the start.
95 ft. on S. Clark-st., near 18th-st.
State-st. corner, 50x142.
State-st., near Polk, 25x100.
Michigan-av., near 12th, 50x170.
Wabash-av., near 17th, 50x170.
BARNES & PARISH 151 La Salle-st.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION—41 ft. 10 in. or 100 ft. on best corner in the city, for apartment building or hotel; easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

50x100	
75x100	Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
100x100	
272x100	
100x120	Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. sys-
150x120	tems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms
250x120	wanted.
2,000x155	

Address owner. (Tel. 7737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—
MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF 12TH-ST.
Lots containing 5,000 square feet.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, BETWEEN WABASH-av. and State-st., Nos. 444 and 446 27th-st., to be removed or torn down; both houses can be moved together, so house-movers say; will also sell material if desired. Call at 2809 Wabash-av. or 3, 139 La Salle-st. P. FARRELL.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warerooms at 81, 83, 85, and 87 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,173.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well-ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken by the year; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—154, 156, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,313.
S. Side—250 and 252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,260.
GEORGE PAREY.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS in rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 168 State-st., Palmer House.

NEW POCKET TARIFF, U. S. CUSTOMS DUTIES, containing McKinley Tariff and Administrative bills. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.
G. W. SHELDON & CO., 220 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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HOME FOR LADIES, BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1409 Wabash-av.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

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WILSON'S STUDIO, 3 STATE-ST.—27 CAB inets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 17 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. E. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

A SPECIAL FUND—NO COMMISSION. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates. Building loans made.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 55 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
115 and 119 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY (including building loans) made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 160 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved city property in any amount.
W. A. HERIGOLD & CO.,
136 and 138 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts at
5 & 6 AND 7 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 301 and 302.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 3d floor.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 and 157 Washington and 152 Madison.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOW est rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 125 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
W. HECKMAN, 79 Dearborn-st.

OWN A HOME—PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR build and pay it back in small monthly payments to about equal rent of the property call The United States Loan Syndicate, 220 Opera-House Building.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—A FEW SMALL SUMS, $500, $1,000, $1,500, on real estate at lowest rates.
REXFORD & BELLAMY,
209 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—$60,000 AT 6 PER CENT, 5 YEARS, ON my 14-room stone-front corner house on South Side; worth $80,000. Address T 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
111 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $20,000 ON NEW BRICK stores and flats, corner on West Side. Address T 21, Tribune office.

$5,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at 6 per cent without commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 59 Ashland Block.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $1,000 and upwards at 5½ and 6 per cent for a term of years, or will loan on small monthly payments to buy or build. The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 220 Opera-House Building.

$200,000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $20,000 and upward on Chicago real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; must be placed within two weeks. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 55 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Heyman Collateral Loan Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

BANKING—SMALL DEALERS WANTING DISCounts at legal rates call on
P. R. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, personal notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—MONEY TO loan upon second mortgages and any other good collaterals.
W. R. TRASHER,
103 Washington-st., Main Floor.

ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES Bought; loans made.
HODGE & KING,
Financial Agts., Room 70 Adams Exp. Bldg.

FOR SALE—MINEOLA CLUB SECURITIES—$15,000 first mortgage bonds (entire issue) of the Mineola Club of Fox Lake. These bonds are secured by trust deed, and are a first lien on the entire property of the club, worth $60,000; complete abstract, opinion of title, plans, etc., at my office.
J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 TO $5,000 FIRST MORTGAGE loans on Chicago real estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money in any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; SAME bought; $500 least transaction. Address P.O. Box 646.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
A good 2-story dwelling on Washington-boulevard, west of California-av.; prefer a south front; have a cash buyer; give us bedrock prices.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted and 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ON TIME PAYMENT down, by a responsible merchant on the West Side, a modern house with or without barn; location between Ashland-av. and Garfield Park, and between Park-av. and Jackson-st. Address P 67, Tribune.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEPBE & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEDIUM-PRICED RESIdences on South Side for customers; state price.
REAL MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4,967. 42 Rookery (rotunda).

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASER, 3-story flat building, about $5,000; east of Western-av., north of Harrison. EDWARDS, LAKE & CO., 119 Randolph-st.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE OR LARGE STORE convenient to Chicago and N. W. R. R.; would also like dock if possible.
J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SOUTH OF DIVISION AND EAST OF Wells, the best flat building (or large) house that can be arranged for two families that $13,000 cash will buy. Address T 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS—For quick sales list your Chicago real estate with HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KNOELLER & ENNES, 158 Dearborn, s.w. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—STORE WITH FLATS ABOVE ON MADISON-ST., bet. Canal and Western-av., or HALSTED-ST., bet. Lake and 12th-st. $10,000 to $30,000 to invest.
OWNERS wanting to make QUICK sale, address T 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—
A good 2-story modern house on Ashland-av., between Monroe and Harrison-sts.; we have a cash buyer who wants a house on this street.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted and 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR FLAT BUILDing; must be near Humboldt Park; price not to be over $2,500. Address T 29, Tribune; no agents need apply. Address T 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD THE best house $8,000 cash will buy; must be modern. Address R 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CHEAP LOT ON A GOOD STREET in Irving Park, requiring not over $500 cash. Address T 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST BARGAIN I CAN GET on Jeffery or Yates-av., direct from owner; no agents; can take from $6 to $10 ft. if terms are good. Nothing wanted south of 76th-st. Address T 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 OR 100 FEET ON STONY ISLAND-boulevard; must be between 61st and 71st-sts.; must also be direct from owners; agents need not answer. I mean business and intend to buy in there. Address T 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—(FROM OWNERS ONLY) GOOD FLAT building on the South Side; also stores and flats well rented for cash and good interest.
W. K. GORE, 204 Inter-Ocean Building.

WANTED—10 ACRES NEAR STOCK-YARDS ON wood or belt line, for manufactory; give full particulars. Address T 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT OR POORLY IMPROVED corner, 25x100 feet; good location; West Side. Address T 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—WEST SIDE MODERN 10-ROOM RESIdence; location boulevards or through streets; cash. Address T 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LARGE LOT IN Englewood, for which I will give a first-class Austin boarding-house with two years' lease, worth $70 a month; give full particulars. Address T 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE BETWEEN WESTERN AND California and Madison and Kinzie for customer. SUTHERLAND & FREDENHAGEN, 90 La Salle.

TO EXCHANGE.

I HAVE $60,000 4 PER CENT BEARING BONDS IN a manufacturing company in Chicago; will exchange for low-priced real estate; ill-health; going West. Address T 10, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR INCOME PAYING property to trade for a home on the South Side, not to exceed $8,000; just the opportunity for any one wishing to make a good trade. J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW BROWN CORNER BRICK in best location south of Forty-first-st., west of Cottage Grove-av., worth $15,000, for 7 or 8 lots on west side of State-st. north of Sixty-third or Woodlawn. Address T 11, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE COUPE AND HORSE for lot and will put in some cash. Room 6, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3-STORY HOTEL AND APARTment house, South Side, paying 12 per cent; will take clear lots or acres from Chicago; clear; want 6-room flat, 81st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD, modern house, 12 acres ground, fine orchard and garden; 15 miles from Chicago; clear; want improved. F. L. LANGRIDGE & CO., 81st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO TRADE—IMPROVED PROPERTY in Minneapolis for acreage or lots for immediate subdivision; some cash. Address T 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR ONE OF THE best wholesale manufacturing business in city; value $40,000; part cash and part mortgage. Address A 2, 36, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, 14 rooms, Michigan-av., near 16th-st.; will give three years' lease to right party; can make a fortune as rooming or boarding-house; am offered $400 per month for dining-rooms and kitchen furnished or sale; $150 per month.
GEO. W. COLE & CO.,
207 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE on South Side, 9 bedrooms, piano and will be furnished; $75.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN BROWNstone dwelling, 9 rooms, elegantly furnished; near 35th-st.; very convenient to L; trains and cable; rent $1,500. Address A V 139 Tribune office.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 68, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1908 WABASH-AV.—THE HOUSE has 12 rooms, all in good order, with modern improvements. Apply to SAML. GREGSTEN, Windsor Hotel.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, 2128 Rhodes-av. Also 9-room house, 139 37th-st. Inquire at 3155 Rhodes-av. or 61, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—3167 GROVELAND-AV., MODERN 10-room residence, 9 rooms, fine location; only $55. Also 3141 Rhodes-av., modern brick; $50.
3227 Rhodes-av., modern brick; $57.50.
3237 Grand-blvd., stone front, 9 rooms; $55.
COOPER & BURNHAM, 126 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
217 ILLINOIS-ST.,
3-story and basement; 18 rooms; in first-class order. Inquire 28 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FRANK WELLS, 197 LA SALLE-ST.—Modern brick residence, 7 bedrooms; brick barn; corner lot, 80x125; possession can be given at once.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 26 rooms near Jackson Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 3536, 3538, and 3540 Wabash-av.; will give three years' lease to right party; can make a fortune as rooming or boarding-house; am offered $400 per month for dining-room and kitchen furnished or sale; $150 per month.
GEO. W. COLE & CO.,
207 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN BROWNstone dwelling, 9 rooms, elegantly furnished; near 35th-st.; very convenient to L; trains and cable; rent $1,500. Address A V 139 Tribune office.

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Hyde Park.

TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 26 rooms near Jackson Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SOUTHWEST CORner Lake and Dearborn-sts., stores and basements now occupied by the Gas company, Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28 Dearborn-st.; will sell separate. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES ON QUINCY-ST., BET. La Salle and Fifth-av., in new Rand-McNally bldg. EDEN H. SOUTHARD, 108 Adams.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 5550 TO 5563 WENTworth-av.; fine opening for drugs, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m. daily; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
One 3-room flat in Hodges Building, Indiana-av. and 21st-st.; $25 per month; bath and first-class elevator service.
D. M. HODGES,
101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT. 2822 MICHIgan-av.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM FLAT IN Tyanhoe Building; steam heat, gas ranges, janitor service, stationary side-boards, etc. 36th-st., between Ellis and Cottage Grove-avs.

West Side.

TO RENT—
6-room flat, 19 Morgan-st.....$14.50
5-room flat, 19 Morgan-st.....12.50
5-room flat, 278 W. Randolph-st.....17.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat B, 274 Randolph-st., or
V. H. SUBGHNOR,
S. Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLAT; EVery modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent $22. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—6-ROOM MODERN FURNISHED FLAT. Call at Flat 2, 22 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT 6-ROOM FLAT; FULterton-av., near Lincoln Park. C. P. WHITNEY, 155 La Salle-st., basement.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A SOUTH FRONT APARTMENT IN the Rosalie Apartment Building, 57th-st. and Rosalie-court; convenient to cable and Ill. Central rains, and near the park and Fair site.
CHANDLER & CO., 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—259 MICHIGAN-AV., SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with bath; also other rooms.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE FRONT ROOMS, 3-story brick, etc., elevator service. Norwood, Flat 15, 3000 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—1 CONGRESS-ST., OPPOSITE AUDItorium, handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, nicely furnished, convenient to L. O. and cable-cars; private family. 3385 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—1708 MICHIGAN-AV., NEWLY FURnished rooms; reduction in price to May 1. References required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM ON 2D floor; $10 monthly; gentlemen. 52 24th-st.

TO RENT—499 WABASH, ELEGANT FURNISHED front alcove and other desirable rooms; conveniences.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana-sts.; permanent and transient, hot water baths free; $3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late of Chicago Club; table board, $1 per day; table d'hote, 50c; turkish baths, 50c.

TO RENT—CHEAP—LARGE WARM FURNISHED front room. 374 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SOUTHWEST CORner Lake and Dearborn-sts., stores and basements now occupied by the Gas company, Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28 Dearborn-st.; will sell separate. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES ON QUINCY-ST., BET. La Salle and Fifth-av., in new Rand-McNally bldg. EDEN H. SOUTHARD, 108 Adams.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 5550 TO 5563 WENTworth-av.; fine opening for drugs, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m. daily; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CENTRALLY LOCATED, BUILDings, stores, and floors; call for list.
ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL STORE ON DEARBORN, near Harrison; $25 per month.
J. T. DALE, R. 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE ON ONTARIOst., near State, south front, after May 1.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing (new) for restaurant and boarding house on Lake-av., near World's Fair Grounds. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, AND BUILDings.
ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—AT BRAINERD, NEW BRICK building, store and flat, conveniently for dry goods, drug, or general store. H. BITTLESTON, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—READY FOR MAY 1ST—M LARGE and elegant offices in McVICKER'S THEATER BUILDING. Excellent light; double elevator service from main hallway. Inquire of L. L. SHARP, Room 4 McVicker Theater Building.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—3 SPLENDID MAIN-floor offices at 167 Washington-st.; also others at 127 La Salle-st. See "Rent Cards."

TO RENT—CORNER DEARBORN AND WASHington-sts., office on second floor, south front, also south front office on third floor, corner office.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 2 MODERN BUILDINGS.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN NICE LIGHT OFfice. Apply at Room 101, 167 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 160 to 166 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x65; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 1 basement rooms, 45x65; freight and passenger elevators; splendid lights and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance.
WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4169.

TO RENT—S. W. CORNER CANAL AND WASHington-sts., first floor rear; 24 foot corner; basement with engine and boiler; bridge at Washington-st. next month.
BAWDEN & GARRETT,
Room 6, 95 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owners
THOMAS MACKIN,
276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet rooms for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4169. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER FOR PRINTing and lithographing purposes; 146-148 Monroe-st.
JOHN H. BOGUE, Agent, 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT ROOMS, WITH HEAT, POWer, and elevators; $30 Dearborn; $50 and upwards.
J. T. DALE, R. 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER FOR MANUfacturing. ALLEN, 102 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—RENTS TO COLLECT and property to manage in any part of the city.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
152 W. Madison-st., Main Floor.
Open evenings.

WANTED—TO RENT—20,000 TO 50,000 FEET storage; with dockage; building must be strong and centrally located. Address P 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE CAN RENT ANY NUMber of North Side flats; seven orders yesterday.
CARY & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PEOPLE HAVING ROOMS to rent will do well to call on us. PENTECOST & CRAINE, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 715.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for housekeeping, West Side; state price. Address T 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—VACANT ROOM; GOOD location for sample room. Address T 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FRENCH GENTLEman, family from the French language. Highest references. Address, stating terms, T 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN DETACHED residence, 10 to 15 rooms; Kenwood, Hyde Park, or vicinity of Lincoln Park preferred; possession wanted March 1; will lease for one or three years; good price for first-class place; give location and terms; furnished or unfurnished. T 32, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO LADIES, 3 OR 4 unfurnished rooms in business centre; state location and price; respectable place. Address T 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN (ALONE) wants a nicely furnished chamber with private parlor, en suite, with breakfast only. Michigan-av. preferred. Address, stating terms, P. O. Box 824.

WANTED—TO RENT—A RESPECTABLE LADY, with unexceptionable references, would like a heated room in private family on North Side; with carpet, bedstead, and water supply; in exchange, partly or wholly, for lessons in German and piano. Address T 4, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE RETAIL CONCERN, WITH BEST CENtral State-st. location, doing a business of over $500,000 yearly, paying over 10 per cent net profits, about to change from a firm to a stock company, will sell portions of capital stock to desirable men who want a good permanent position in the store; object being to secure faithful service, believing that the best interest of both parties can be secured. Cash amount required from $5,000 to $10,000 in shares of $100 each. Address T 8, Tribune office.

A PARTY WITH LOCATION FOR IRRIGATION A canal that will pay wants to correspond with capitalists or organizer. Address A V 101, Tribune office.

A STOCK OF FURNITURE AND GENERAL household goods for sale at much less than inventory prices; store is in good location and chance rent if purchaser desires to continue business. Apply 115 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

A PRACTICAL GLUCOSE MANUFACTURER A wishes to correspond with consumers who have capital to invest in plant. Address A V 88, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY AND LUNCH-ROOM A can be bought cheap if taken this week. P. M. FOX, 188 Washington-st., Room 8.

AT GOLSEN'S, 913 TACOMA BUILDING—FINE jewelry and repair store. Cottage Grove-av., doing splendid; new stock; give reason: $3,000.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OR P

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK,
225 Dearborn-st.
CAPITAL $200,000 PAID IN.
Under State Supervision.
Our Nickel Savings System is now in full operation. Stamps on sale with about 70 druggists and at our office.
BUILDING LOANS MADE ON INSIDE PROPERTY.
OFFICERS:
C. W. SPALDING, President.
EDWARD HAYES, Vice-President.
J. P. ALTGELD, Second Vice-President.
H. S. DERBY, Cashier.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities,
Members New York Stock Exchange, Members Chicago Stock Exchange,
Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.,
Stock Exchange Building.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission and carried on margins.

A SPECIAL FUND.
NO COMMISSION.
MONEY to LOAN
On Real Estate at lowest rates. Building loans made.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

Money to Loan
Large Special Fund, in amounts from $2,000 to $50,000.
Lowest Rates of Interest and Commission.
KNOTT & LEWIS,
92 WASHINGTON-ST.

$1,200—70 ACRES—$1,200
Only 9 miles from Court-House. Cheapest acre tract on market. Will retail quick at over 100 per cent profit.
Schumacher & Gnaedinger,
163 RANDOLPH-ST.

MONEY to LOAN
In sums of $20,000 and upwards on improved business property.
A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 LA SALLE-ST.

The Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Co.
LIMITED.
Debentures and Preference Shares For Sale.
32 five per cent Debentures, fully paid, par value £100, and 297 seven per cent Preference Shares, fully paid, par value £10, will be offered for unreserved public sale at east main entrance of the Court-House on Clark-st. on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 11 a. m. For further particulars apply to HOYNE, POLLANSBEE & O'CONNOR, 88 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At 5½ and 6s for three or five years on improved property.
NO DELAY.
HENRY & D. S. GREENEBAUM,
92 - LA SALLE-ST. - 92

MORTGAGES FOR SALE
Secured on Choice Chicago Property netting 5s, 5½s, 6s, 6½s, 7s, at par and accrued interest.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

$11,500.
RARE INVESTMENT.
HALF INTEREST IN 12,350 ACRES, LOWER CALIFORNIA.
Whole will sell for $60,000 in one year. Now offered $30,000. Land all round held at $20 per acre. Call and investigate or send for
J. E. GARRATT, Clifton House.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
Lowest Rates. No Delay.
LOEB & GATZERT,
Rooms 207 and 208. 85 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE.
On account of the anti-rebate law soon to go in force, those contemplating taking life insurance will save big money by addressing, at once, T 26, Tribune office.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
Financial Brokers and Dealers in
Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, And Other Investment Securities.
Room 32, 115 Dearborn street.
Correspondence solicited.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN
WOODLAWN,
On Lexington-av., just south of 65th-st., for $7,000. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1891.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company:

Notice is hereby given that the second regular annual meeting of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be properly brought before it, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building on the second floor of said building, at the corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., of said day.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 20, 1891, to the opening of business Feb. 12, 1891.

E. W. PARKER, Asst. Secretary.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE

CHICAGO
Real Estate and Investment Co.,
108 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.
TELEPHONE 2269.
$1,000,000
OFFERED FOR 100 ACRES
Just South of Jackson Park.
This offer puts a price of OVER $40 PER FOOT on the entire frontage in this tract.
The South Shore Subdivision
Joins this tract, and in it WE are offering choice frontage at
$50 PER FOOT AND UPWARDS.
Prices include all improvements—MACADAMIZED STREETS, STONE SIDEWALKS, SEWER, WATER, and DOUBLE ROWS OF TREES. DON'T DELAY, but BUY NOW this choice frontage at about acre prices. Every foot of this property will bring from $100 TO $200 PER FOOT IN ONE YEAR. Our present prices are really BELOW THE MARKET.
Buy at Once if You Want to Make Money.

STONY ISLAND
BOULEVARD.
Wanted today, 50, 100, or 200 feet, corner or inside, opposite the Park, or north of 71st-st. Owners or agents.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

STONY ISLAND
BOULEVARD.
We have for sale some choice acres on Stony Island B'l'd. for about $150,000. It will take $60,000 cash to handle them. We can show a sure profit in 90 days of $100,000.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

BARGAIN AT HARVEY.
23½ acres on Grand Trunk R. R., one block from Harvey Steel Car Shops, only $1,250 an acre. Investigate, it will pay you. Address T 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.
300 or 600 Feet Frontage,
Boulevard Place, east of Grand Boulevard, just the place for a builder to improve. Can double his money.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

$500.
Douglas Boulevard Land Association now being formed to purchase 184 LOTS, of which 70 are boulevard and corner lots. Only four miles from Court-House, inside old city limits. Average price (including sidewalks), $500. Draw lots will come down to $350. Terms, one-quarter cash, balance in 6 years. For plats and information apply to JOHN C. SCHUMACHER, President, 163 Randolph-st.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Saturday.	Feb. 2.
New York	$73,715,237	$74,655,618
Boston	14,399,749	16,586,692
Chicago	13,132,000	14,105,000
Philadelphia	9,160,939	11,112,747
St. Louis	4,036,619	4,686,694
Baltimore	2,681,803	2,751,165
New Orleans	2,311,149	2,519,102

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount; Boston, 17c discount; St. Louis, 60c premium.

Money is weak at 7, but is not worth over 6 per cent, is the way the cashier of one of the largest banks in Chicago tersely presents the situation. That is exactly it. Nominally the rate is 7 per cent, but it is an extremely weak market at that rate. There is now probably as much money being loaned below 7 per cent as there is being loaned at that rate. The statement is made that money is but 6 per cent is only putting a fair construction on the relation of supply and demand. Even most of the banks that are making the strongest outward show of keeping firmly to the 7 per cent rate admit that the situation warrants a lower rate, but they say they did not raise the rate to their customers last fall till some time after the situation would have warranted them in doing so, and now they think their customers have no right to grumble if their rate is not put down at the first moment. Some of the strongest banks, however, are now letting out money pretty freely at 6 per cent, and it seems that 6 per cent must soon be the general rate. The rate for commercial paper is now flat down to 6 per cent. There is little if any paper being bought above that rate, but even with the rate down to 6 per cent paper is uncomfortably scarce. Dealers are having to devote all their time to getting in a stock of paper. They have to make no effort at all to sell all the first-class paper they can get.

Sterling exchange was firmer yesterday. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	486	488
Bankers' actual	485¼	487½
Documentary	484	486¼

Wilson and Sturges report New York exchange as steady all day at 25c discount.

The session of the Stock Exchange yesterday was one of the most interesting in the history of the institution. There was an unusually full attendance of brokers. The announcement in THE TRIBUNE of an impending squeeze in Packing Company preferred brought out a bigger crowd to see the fun, and the space behind the rail was packed. Packing company common opened at 51, 3 points above the closing Saturday. Most of the interest, however, centered in the preferred. That started off at 85, 5¼ points above the closing price Saturday. It was estimated that there was a short interest of some 3,000 shares, but events did not bear out the estimate. After 900 shares had been sold at 85 the stock was offered at seller 30 down to 80, at which price it closed on the morning call. In the afternoon there was a single sale of a 50 at 45¾. The short interest was undoubtedly much larger than the trading yesterday indicated, however, for there was a great scurrying around for stock on the street before the exchange opened. Some of the people who were caught short are quoted as saying they would rather pay 50 outside than 45 on the exchange. This is the first manipulation of the kind on the exchange. It unquestionably livened up proceedings and brought more activity into the whole market. Even the shorts who were caught in the Packing company stock speak well of its intrinsic merit. They had bought in London and sold against it here, but were glad to cover their short stock even here in London yesterday were £10¾ for common and £49 for preferred. It was a big day in West Chicago Street railroad, too, there being sales of over 3,000 shares. It was steady all day at close to 135. Calumet Rock was also active and higher. It opened at 83¼, 1¼ above Saturday's prices. There was strong buying all day and the close was firm at ¾ advance. There was an attempt to raid Street's Stable Car stock. A big line of s 60 stock was put out, but the market took the stock and the price advanced. The close was at the highest for the day, 38¼. The sales were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

10	A S B Co	60	38¼
10	do	61	38¼
20	do	61	38¼
10	do	61	38¼
10	C A C & A Dk Co	89	89
10	do	89	89
100	do b 30		89
100	do b 30		89
10	do	89	89
10	do	89	89
20	C P & F Co	45	45
10	do	45	45
10	do	45	45
10	do